Weather

Changeable weather still threatening rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62.0 and the minimum 49.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.8 and 37.1.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Ecuador Mar. 27.
FOR Europe via s.s. Paul Lecat, April 1.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Japan, Mar. 23.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Andre Lebon, Mar. 29.

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BANKS OPPOSE BRITISH WAR FORTUNE TAX IN COMMONS

Direct Attack On Thrift, Declares Chairman Of Their Organisation

RAID ON SAVINGS

Loan Demands Increase But Traders Require More Capital Now

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 16.—The opposition of bankers to a capital levy on war wealth was voiced before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the taxation of war fortunes today by Mr. Martin, chairman of the British Bankers' Association. He considered that the tax on war profits was undoubtedly just but the tax on war wealth as proposed was a direct attack on thrift.

The man who during the war had stinted himself to invest in War Loans would now see his savings raided if they exceed £2,000 while the profiteer scattering his newly-made riches went free.

Dealing with the effect of a capital levy on trade, Mr. Martin said that the demands on banks for loans for legitimate purposes were increasing persistently. The trader wishing to do his pre-war trade required at least three times the capital. It was a complete fallacy to think that because bankers' deposits had risen there was at hand a surplus fund which could be tapped by taxation.

SEES GREATEST BLOW TO EMPIRE'S CREDIT

Mr. Plain, joint manager of Lloyd's Bank, denied that there was any war wealth. He said that the proposal before the Committee was the greatest blow to the credit of the country that it had ever had.

Mr. Plain gave it as the deliberate opinion of himself and other prominent financiers and bankers that, if the suggested tax were imposed on the country there would be a serious danger of a financial panic such as the present generation had never known.

London, March 17.—The report of the Income Tax Commission was issued this afternoon. It is a lengthy document of 852 clauses with a number of minority reservations.

SEEK INCOME TAX PARITY IN KINGDOM

In the special section dealing with double income tax within the British Empire the Commission recommends that an arrangement should be reached between the sub-committee and Dominion representatives whereby the Dominions income tax would be deducted from the United Kingdom income tax subject to relief, not exceeding half the United Kingdom tax, also that any further relief necessary to give the taxpayer relief amounting altogether to the lower of the two taxes, should be given by the Dominion concerned.

In reference to foreign countries the Commission does not recommend any change in the existing situation with regard to double taxation.

WOULD TAX ONE-TENTH OF ALL EARNED INCOME

On the general question of assessment the report proposes that the full income arising abroad from all foreign and colonial securities or possessions other than trade, should be assessable in the case of persons residing in the United Kingdom. With regard to trading operations of British registered companies, the Commission considers that the present doctrine with reference to control should not be weakened and also that, where operations are carried on abroad by a foreign board or subsidiary company, the parent company and the subsidiary company should be deemed to be controlled from within the United Kingdom, if the majority of the voting can be exercised therein.

In the matter of assessment the report suggests that earned income should be diminished by one-tenth for the purpose of assessment and the diminished income charged at the rate applicable to unearned income and further that the dividends of companies, controlled abroad, though registered in the United Kingdom, should be taxed in the hands of the paying agent who would be entitled to deduct the tax on the payment of dividends.

When The Pie Was Opened---

Harding in The Brooklyn Eagle

CHAMBER FIXES EXCHANGE RATE FOR INCOME TAX

Pre-War Standards Adopted By American Commercial Body Again This Year

VIEW GIVEN BY CONSULATE

Action Taken Due To Lack Of Official Instructions From Washington

Americans of the community who for a third time are hurdling through the morass of questions that make up an income tax questionnaire again are finding themselves lacking official directions to guide them in expression of their Mexican-dollar incomes in the terms of American gold dollars, and to those in doubt it may be said that the American Chamber of Commerce again this year is advising its members in computing income tax to be governed by the so-called normal rate of exchange—the rate that prevailed in the years before the war. This exchange rate is as follows:

Taels 100 equals—U.S. Currency $63.30.

Mex. $100 equals—U.S. Currency $45.75.

ARE PRE-WAR RATES

These are the rates that prevailed in the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 and it was according to these rates that the income tax of last year was paid by Americans and by American firms in Shanghai. As no objections were received from the treasury department at Washington it is believed that the course of the American Chamber was justified and that the same rates may apply this year.

American Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham said he had not been authorised to announce any exchange rate in connection with the payment of the current income tax by Americans. He has offered the suggestion, however, that the official American government rate of exchange for the year 1919 might be taken as a basic upon which the tax could be computed. This average official rate is:

One tael equals—$1.1188.

One dollar Mex equals—$.8297

"No responsibility can be accepted for this suggestion," the Consul General said, "nor is it known if the treasury department would approve of this, but certainly it appears that the average mint government rate would be an equitable manner of reducing

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Peru Asks America To Check Possible Attack By Bolivia

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 17.—The Peruvian Minister has asked the American Government for its friendly offices to prevent a breach of peace in South America which might arise from an attack by Bolivia on Peru.

The United States Government has sent two notes to Bolivia and is now preparing a third requesting that there shall be no breach of peace between the two countries.

LLOYD GEORGE AND BONAR LAW TO BACK NEW FUSION PARTY

Coalition Liberals And Unionists To Join With Premier As The Leader

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 15.—The Times states that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law the Leader of the House of Commons, and Sir George Younger, Chairman of the Unionist Party, have agreed upon a permanent fusion of the Unionists and the Coalition Liberals with Mr. Lloyd George as leader of the new party. The unfoldment of their plans may, the Times says, be delayed a little with a view to launching upon the country a triple accomplished fact namely a new party, a revised program and a reconstructed ministry.

The Daily Mail, however, declares that the Premier will publicly announce his plans next Thursday when it has been arranged that he shall address the Coalition Liberals. The newspaper declares that a statement has been issued as a joint Lloyd George-Bonar Law manifesto, inviting their followers to join the new party, which, at present, it is intended to call the National Democratic Party. The Daily Mail adds that subsequently Mr. Bonar Law will meet Unionists when he will announce his resignation of the leadership of the party, and invite the recreation of the party under the leadership of the Premier.

CHINA IS ASKED FOR RECOGNITION BY SOVIET RUSSIA

Offers To Deliver C. E. Ry And Renounce Boxer Indemnity Share

TOKIO SEES PROPAGANDA

Denies Report From Moscow Of Disaffection Among Japanese Troops

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, March 19.—The Russian Telegraph Agency states that Soviet Russia has propo to China to renew diplomatic relations. The Soviet, according to the agency, offers to hand over the Chinese Eastern railway to China and to renounce Russia's share of the Boxer indemnity.

Vladivostok, March 19.—The Zemstvo insists on the Japanese removing their guard from the Usuri railway or on their agreeing to the substitution of a mixed guard for the Japanese guard. The Japanese refuse to comply with the demand.

TOKIO DENIES REPORT

Tokio, March 19.—With reference to the Moscow wireless report of disaffection among the Japanese troops in Siberia the War Office states that the report is an entire fabrication and that this and similar reports which have recently been circulated in China and elsewhere are evidently Bolshevik propaganda aiming at creating the impression that the Reds are gaining strength in the Far East.

The Vice-Minister of War declares that the Japanese troops throughout Siberia have loyally adhered to the original purposes of the Allied expeditions, namely to assist the repatriation of the Czecho-Slovaks, to maintain order and to assist patriotic Russians.

The Japanese troops, the Vice-Minister says, suffered hardships and the severest privations throughout a long and arduous winter. Meanwhile although threatened on every side by inimical influences they persisted in their adherence to their obligations and responsibilities.

PROPAGANDA OF UNREST

"For some months past," the Vice-Minister adds "a propaganda of unrest has been broadcasted by agencies seeking to disrupt the Allies and alienate the only forces calculated to save the Far East from menace. The purpose of the alarming reports circulated from China, Siberia and Moscow is to defeat the object for which the Allies entered Siberia and

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SIMS GIVES REASON FOR CRITICISING NAVY BOARD

Request For Adequate Staff Ignored Till Benson Intervened

NO UNITY IN 1917

Daniels' New Program Rejected By Senate Sub-Committee

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 17.—In the course of his evidence before the Senate sub-committee today, Admiral Sims said that his request for an adequate staff was not granted until Admiral Benson visited London several months later and observed the necessity for an increase of staff.

Washington, March 12 (delayed).—Admiral Sims, continuing his evidence before the Naval Committee of the Senate today, declared that he found it impossible in 1917 to secure the effective co-operation of the American Navy in the war so that, at his request, Mr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, sent a confidential telegram to Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, urging the immediate assignment of submarine destroyers to British waters.

Admiral Sims declared that this message was unheeded for several months.

Washington, March 14.—In the interest of economy the naval sub-Committee rejected Mr. Daniels' naval program and approved instead an appropriation of $72,000,000 to continue the 1916 program.

LONG EXPLAINS NEW BRITISH NAVY POLICY

London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, introducing the Navy estimates, emphasised their smallness which was due to the absence of enemies likely to challenge our supremacy of the sea. The only navy approximating ours was the United States Navy but the idea of competition of armaments was repugnant to us all.

He hoped that any emulation would be directed towards a reduction of the ample margin over other navies, which Great Britain and America alike possessed. That was the foundation of the Government's naval policy.

Mr. Long dwelt next on the Admiralty's belief in the big ship as the most prominent factor in naval warfare.

DEFENDS CRUISE MADE BY LORD JELLICOE

Referring to Lord Jellicoe's cruise, Mr. Long said that the Government would not be criticised for not having hitherto expressed a view as to what it meant to do, if the critics saw Lord Jellicoe's report. The latter required the most careful examination and involved the greatest considerations as it was not a purely naval question.

He did not hesitate to say that, whatever the British Government's policy might be for the future in connection with the Dominions, nothing could be done towards working out a new scheme until a conference had been held in London with the Dominions' representatives. A hasty scheme would be a criminal action towards both Great Britain and the Dominions.

The Dominions, Mr. Long continued, had accepted immense responsibilities, made heroic sacrifices, and were bearing great burdens today. They would not hastily enter into developments, calculated to interfere with their absolute right of controlling their own affairs.

The First Lord concluded with a warm tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

India Now Holding All Surplus Rice For Great Britain

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 11 (delayed).—In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. G. A. Talcot (Coalition unionist) with regard to Indian government control of the Burma rice trade, Mr. Herbert Fisher on behalf of Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, pointed out that the export of rice as fixed was considerably below the world price which, but for the control, the British possessions, would have been compelled to pay.

Furthermore practically the whole exportable surplus was reserved for the British possessions and was being distributed as fairly as possible.

Berlin's New Rebel Government Requests Recognition Of Allies But Communication Is Ignored

European Monarchists Said To Be In Touch With New Regime

BERNSTORFF BUSY

Kapp Pledges His Word To Fulfill Treaty Provisions

London, March 17.—One of the first acts of the new Government in Berlin was to request recognition from the Allied Commissions in Germany. The request was ignored by the Commissions who made no reply to the communication.

London, March 15.—It is not yet possible to obtain a comprehensive birds-eye view of the situation in Germany. All news from Germany is subject to a rigid censorship and consequently reports like that received yesterday evening that the Entente Commission had recognised the new regime must be accepted with considerable reserve as also the statements that the revolutionaries are not monarchists.

It is significant that none of the leaders in the limelight are first-rankers, hence at present the key to the situation is who is stage-managing? There is a growing inclination to suggest Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and Dr. Helfferich in this connection, although the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, whose remarkable predictions on the eve of the revolution have since proved correct, names Baron von Kuehlmann as the real secret diplomatic leader and states that he is backed up by Count Berntorff and supported by a considerable proportion of banking and colonial magnates.

TURK CHIEFS AMONG BERLIN CONSPIRATORS

The correspondent says that one of its early moves, if the new regime stabilises, will be a request for a fresh peace on the lines advocated by the revisionists in Rome and London. Meanwhile the German Army will decline to be disarmed.

The correspondent again calls attention to the fact that the conspirators who were recently in Berlin in conference with the Army chiefs, include Enver and Talaat Pashas, Count Andrassy, the most Germanophile Magyar, the ex-Tsar Ferdinand, the agents of the ex-King Constantine and the Russian Tsarist and Octobrist leaders.

He says that the German reactionary aim is to reorganise Russia militarily and economically while temporising with the Supreme Council with a view to crushing Poland by joint Russo-German action. The correspondent utters a warning that the immediate danger is on the Vistula and the Danube and further east.

KAISER'S RESIDENCE SEAT OF CONSPIRACY?

London, March 15.—A telegram from Amsterdam says that significant activity is prevailing at Amerongen. There is a constant stream of cars to the ex-Kaiser's residence. Meanwhile the Government is reinforcing the guards and has taken extensive measures against any attempts to escape by the ex-Kaiser.

London, March 15.—The censorship in Berlin has been removed owing to the foreign correspondents protesting against the delay of messages. It is noteworthy that General von Ludendorff called at the Chancellery yesterday. The Conservatives and National Liberals have promised their support to Dr. Kapp provided he orders new elections to the National Assembly within sixty days.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the latest official news from Germany showed that the military movement was spreading. Military coups had been carried out in 35 towns including Munich. Frankfort was divided, the militafy and civil authorities supporting opposite Governments. There had been fighting at Breslau, Hamburg, Kiel, Leipzig and Chemnitz but the results were not certain. The position of the new Government appeared to have strengthened. The Premier added that the Allies regarded anxiously any

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Additional Details Of German Uprising

Additional belated despatches arriving here yesterday and bearing date lines of March 13 and 14 give details of the uprising in Germany and the consequent disorders.

Later despatches under date of March 16 and 17 arrived here several days earlier, however, with the news that the new Militarist Rebel Government seemed on the verge of a breakdown.

Standing out prominently in the earlier news is the fact that the new Kapp Government announced its willingness to adhere to peace treaty provisions: that the Governments of Southern Germany combined to oppose the militarists and that Belgium took steps to protect her frontier. Later despatches give the news that the Allies have ignored the Kapp Government's request for recognition.

NEW GOVERNMENT SEES NECESSITY OF BIGGER ARMY

Luettwitz Declares Larger Force Than Allies Ok'd Needed To Check Bolshevism

(*Reuter's Service*)

Geneva, March 17.—General von Buelow, commanding the troops in Saxony, and General Moehle, commanding the Bavarian troops, have placed their forces at the disposal of President Ebert.

Berlin, March 14.—General von Luettwitz stated in an interview that he had 6,000 troops at Doeberitz and Berlin. He added that the new Government considered that it was urgently necessary to take action to protect Europe against Bolshevism for which purpose Germany must have an army much larger than the 100,000 men permitted by the Entente.

Copenhagen, March 14.—A telegram from Kiel states that the commander of the Navy at Kiel has placed the naval forces at the disposal of the new Government. A few shots were exchanged between the torpedo-boats in the harbor and the workmen on the quays in consequence of which the marines cleared the quays.

STANDS ON DEMOCRACY

Brussels, March 14.—The Premier stated today that in view of the events in Berlin the Belgian Government had taken measures for the complete safeguarding of the frontier.

London, March 14.—Doctor Kapp, addressing foreign press correspondents, stated that he would loyally fulfil the Treaty in so far as fulfilment was reconcilable with German honor and the country's economic future.

He said that the Government took its stand on democracy but added: "We have raised the black, white and red flag to a place of honor again and we shall put down any attempt at a general strike."

RAID ON POST OFFICE

The new Chancellor said that the war criminals would be tried at Leipzig and that the censorship would shortly be relaxed.

The old Government has gone to Stuttgart.

Magdeburg, March 14.—A telegram from Weimar state that a prolonged attempt was made to capture the post office there. Rifles and hand-grenades were used in the attack but the Security Guard who were garrisoning the post office beat off the attackers.

America's Loans To Allies Total Over Nine Billions

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 12 (delayed).—Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, in announcing that the Allies would receive no further loans from the United States Government, stated that American loans to the Allies had now reached a total of $9,660,000,000 out of $10,000,000,000 authorised.

New Regime Without Support Except In Berlin

ALLIES WATCHING

Dr. Kapp Charges Old Government With Corruption

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 15.—Herr Ebert, interviewed at Dresden, stated that the Berlin Government had proposed an agreement for the reconstruction of the Government but the old Government had refused, declaring that the new Government had only temporarily seized the power and was not supported except by a few partisans.

The situation in Munich is obscure but it appears that the Socialist Government has resigned and that a non-Socialist Cabinet is being formed. The Socialists have declared a general strike.

London, March 15.—Reuter's Agency learns that the latest British official telegrams show that the new Government in Berlin has failed to obtain the support of the Independent Socialists. Nearly all the parties in the National Assembly support the Ebert Government. The new Government has little support outside Berlin and depends almost entirely on the Baltic troops and the garrisons of the Berlin district.

ALLIES LIMIT ACTION TO MAINTAINING ORDER

The Allied Commissions on the Rhine have decided to limit their action to the maintenance of order and the public services.

The Allied representatives at the Hague have been instructed to emphasise the necessity of Holland's closely watching the ex-Kaiser.

Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Walter Long and the French, Greek and Italian representatives conferred at Downing Street this morning.

London, March 15.—The general strike is spreading throughout Germany. The railway men in Prussia threaten to strike if Dr. Kapp and Herr von Jagow remain in the Government.

Berlin, March 14.—A new Cabinet has not yet been formed. It is proposed for the present to have a directorate composed only of Dr. Kapp and General von Luettwitz.

The Public Security troops which favor the Ebert Government are in control of the situation at Hamburg where a general strike is in operation.

PLAN STRIKE PROTEST AGAINST REVOLUTION

A general strike as a protest against the coup d'etat will begin tomorrow at Cologne, Essen and Duesseldorf.

The latest news indicates that the new Government whose prestige is stated to have risen to a remarkable degree is winning the support of the troops in Southern Germany although it is anticipated that the real test will not come before Wednesday when the general strike will be in full swing.

Berlin, March 15.—A special edition of The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces an understanding between the two Governments and the termination of the crisis. It is stated that an agreement was reached on the following bases: (1) Dr. Kapp abandons his intention to form a Cabinet: (2) The forming of a fresh Cabinet to be composed of experts: (3) Fresh Reichstag elections within two months: (4) The new President of the Republic to be elected by the public instead of by the Reichstag. Meanwhile Herr Ebert will remain in power. The Economic Council of the Empire and the Exploitation Councils will be transformed into a Second Chamber called the Chamber of Work.

TROOPS AND WORKMEN CLASH IN FRANKFORT

Berlin, March 14.—A collison occurred today in the streets of Frankfort between troops and workmen. Several persons were wounded and one killed.

The arrest of Herr Erzberger has been ordered.

It is reported that the Democratic party is joining the majority and Independent Socialists against Dr. Kapp. This considerably weakens the position of the new Government.

Coblenz, March 13.—Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and the American Commanding Officer will hold a conference at Mayence at the headquarters of the French Rhine Army tomorrow.

Berlin, March 13.—The Ebert Government has issued a mani-

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New Berlin Regime Denied Recognition Now By Allies

Rebel Force Without Support Except In Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

festo from Dresden, denouncing the insurrection as the work of "Baltic adventurers," and predicting its early collapse. The manifesto says: "Its decrees are illegal and will not be recognised."

THREE STATES OPPOSE REBELS' MACHINATIONS

The Governments of Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg have issued proclamations declaring that they are opposed to the "unconstitutional machinations of the revolutionaries" and that they recognise only the Imperial Government and the National Assembly in which their peoples concur.

Meanwhile a general strike has been proclaimed at Frankfurt and Hamburg where great processions of workers are parading the streets. The workers in the Ruhr Basin are opposed to a general strike.

Berlin, March 14.—The new imperial Chancellor, Doctor Kapp, has issued a lengthy proclamation, charging the old Government with corruption. He instances the case of Herr Erzberger.

Doctor Kapp declared that the old Government was incapable of warding off Bolshevism which was threatening the country and alleged that the National Assembly was continuing to govern without a mandate and had illegally postponed the elections.

WILL SAFEGUARD WAR LOANS, DECLARES KAPP

The proclamation promises that financial conditions in the Federal States will be constitutionally restored, war loans safeguarded and repayments begun. Economic freedom would be restored to landed property which would be properly taxed. Strikes and sabotage would be ruthlessly suppressed.

The Government would hold the balance between Capital and Labor, shielding the worker against servitude. The proclamation concludes: "Work is the principal duty of every man. Germany shall be a moral community of labor."

The publication of all newspapers has been suspended until tomorrow on the ground that important Government negotiations are pending with the Labor representatives. The Democratic party at Leipzig has declared in favor of the old Government.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Kiel and Osnabrueck. The Right Socialists, Independent Socialists and trades unions of Greater Berlin today declared a general strike whereupon the large cafes in Berlin were closed.

European Monarchists Said To Be In Touch With New Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

movement representing monarchical or military reaction.

KAPP PROMISES NEW REICHSTAG ELECTIONS

London, March 14.—Reuter's Agency learns that Lord Kilmarnock, the British Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, reports that he has received definite assurances that the Kapp Government intends to adhere to the Peace Treaty.

Breslau, March 14.—Breslau has adhered to the new Government and the Governor has been arrested.

A general strike is reported to have been declared at Dortmund and Bochum.

The Governor of East Prussia and the Commander of the First Reichswehr have issued a manifesto recognising the new Government.

Berlin, March 13.—A proclamation issued by Dr. Kapp declares that the Reichstag elections will be ordered immediately quiet is restored.

Berlin, March 14.—Herr Noske, the Defense Minister, has gone to Saxony. It is reported that he has assumed command of the Saxon troops who are considered trustworthy.

It is reported that Herr Fehrenbach, the President of the National Assembly, has arrived at Stutigart and convoked a meeting of the National Assembly there for March 16.

Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Saxony have all refused to acknowledge the new Government.

A general strike has been called for tomorrow, in Breslau, Magdeburg, Nuremburg and Frankfort.

Bavaria and Wurtemburg have declared their allegiance to their respective Governments.

BERLIN ALARMED BY SHORTAGE OF BREAD

The streets of Berlin are almost deserted except for occasional military patrols. The workmen at the electric power-station have ceased work and the tramways and the underground railways are suspended. The City Railway is not yet affected by the general strike. The water supply of Berlin was cut off this morning.

It is expected that the strike will spread during the course of the day so that everything will be completely at a standstill. The shortage of bread is already causing great concern. Trehitsch Lincoln, the new censor, refuses to permit correspondents to telegraph abroad anything but facts. They are not allowed to express opinions.

The militia at Frankfort attacked the barracks where Herr Noske's troops are quartered but were repulsed.

SOUTHERN GERMANY IS LOYAL TO EBERT

There has been considerable fighting in the streets of Duesseldorf between the adherents of the new and old regime.

Berlin, March 14.—The Governments of Southern Germany are combining to oppose the revolution.

The Saxon Government has issued a proclamation, denouncing the new Government in Berlin as "mad, reactionary insurgents," and declaring that Germany is threatened with civil war and complete ruin and that the attempt to institute a military dictatorship in Berlin must be prevented in every way.

NO HOSTILITY SHOWN TOWARD FOREIGNERS

The Minister of the Interior in the old Government has issued a statement from Dresden that all the Federal States are backing up the old Government.

Berlin, March 13.—There has hitherto been no hostility towards foreigners and the officers of the Entente Mission today in military motor cars have been allowed to pass the barricades at the entrance to the Wilhelmstrasse.

Outside the British Embassy, however, the road is barred with barbed wire and protected with field-guns and machine-guns.

The ordinary Berliner has hitherto treated the revolution outwardly lightly but an undercurrent of uneasiness is prevailing. It is the general opinion that the Agrarians will support the revolution and despatch large quantities of food to Berlin with a view to maintaining the prestige of the Goverament.

Berlin, March 13.—It is stated in new Government circles that the revolutionaries have taken possession of Munich.

The old Government has gone to Dresden.

FRANCE WILL ATTEND TO TREATY PROVISIONS

Herr von Jagow, the ex-Foreign Minister, becomes Foreign Minister in the new Government while Herr Schiffer, Minister of Justice and Herren Hirsch, Hainische and Heine, respectively Prussian Premier, Minister of Worship and Minister of the Interior, have been arrested.

The newspapers, Die Freiheit and Vorwaerts, have been suppressed and their offices occupied by the troops.

Paris, March 13.—M. Millerand has made a statement to the press that the French Government will remain spectators of the events in Germany only until they know exactly what turn events will take. He said that he had received a declaration from the new Government that it would execute all reasonable clauses of the Treaty but France would see that all the clauses were executed.

Wedding

BOND-TRUEMAN

The marriage of Mr. William C. Bond, son of Captain and Mrs. R. W. Bond of Liverpool, and Miss Laura K. Trueman, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. E. Trueman of Shanghai, took place yesterday at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Rev. A. J. Walker, dean of the cathedral officiating.

The civil ceremony took place earlier in the day at the British Consulate-General. Mr. H. Philips, Acting Consul-General, conducted the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Nora Trueman, sister of the bride and Miss Madge Arthur. Mr. W. M. Reeves acted as best man.

Following the church service, there was a reception at 547 Great Western Road the residence of the bride's parents.

The newly-married couple were the recipients of beautiful presents from their friends. The honeymoon will be spent up country.

China Is Asked For Recognition By Soviet Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

which Japan continues to pursue in the hope of preventing the spread of Red revolutionary influence among the peoples of China and Japan."

Vladivostok, March 19.—The Blagovestchenk Soviet has annulled all sales of property to foreigners.

Japanese subjects are evacuating Blagovestchenk, Alexieff and Habarovsk.

CHAMBER FIXES EXCHANGE RATE FOR INCOME TAX

(Continued from Page 1)

silver salaries to United States currency."

FORMS AVAILABLE

The return forms that arrived at the American consulate this week are to be had at the Shipping Office of the Consulate. The income tax law affects the same scale of incomes as for 1918, but the punishment is less severe this year as the rate has dropped from six percent to four percent, with the same amounts allowed for exemption.

Like the return forms that were provided last year those now being issued are in three sheets, two of which may be detatched from the third which is the official form that must be sent in properly filled out with the tax payments. One of the two sheets provides two pages of general instructions and the other is a work sheet duplicate of the official form. Different forms are issued for incomes under $5,000, for those over this figure and those for corporations.

For those who may be in doubt it is repeated that returns of net income must be filed by "every citizen of the United States whether residing at home or abroad," whose net income for the taxable year 1919 amounted to

(a) $1,000 if single or if married and not living with wife (or husband)

(b) $2,000 if married and living with wife (or husband)

Under any of the circumstances given a return must be made even though the amount of net income is not sufficient to incur tax liability. Important portions of the instructions issued by the government in connection with the tax are as follows:

EXEMPTION STATED

"If you were married and living with your wife (or husband) or were head of a family December 31, 1919, you may subtract from your net income, before calculating your tax, an exemption of $2,000 plus $200 for each person under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) who was receiving his chief support from you on that date. If husband and wife make separate returns, this exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both) or may be divided between them.

"If you were not married or did not live with wife (or husband) and were not head of a family December 31, 1919, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each dependent person under 18 (or mentally or physically defective) who was receiving his chief support from you on that date."

Also exempt from reckoning in computing the income tax are:

"Gifts (not made as a consideration for services rendered) and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived from money or property received by gift, will or inheritance is taxable and must be reported).

"Interest on bonds and other obligations of the United States issued before September 1, 1917, and on such bonds and other obligations issued since that date, to the extent provided by acts authorising the issue thereof.

"Interest on bonds and other obligations of United States possessions (Philippines, Porto Rico, etc.)

"Proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured to individual beneficiaries or the estate of the insured."

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Income tax returns and payments must be sent to the Internal Revenue Collector of the filer's home district. The address of Internal Revenue Collectors of the various districts in the United States may be obtained at the American Consulate.

Penalties of the income tax law are:—For making a false or fraudulent return:—Fine of not more that $10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or in the discretion of the court addition to 50 percent of the evaded. For failing to pay when due, or understatement tax through negligence, five cent of the tax due but unplus interest at the rate of percent per month during period in which it remains unp

Fuel Oil Prices Jump 100 Percent

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 17.—Fuel oil tenders received by the navy department cover less than one-fifth of the 5,000,000 barrels for which tenders were asked and the prices offered are more than 100 percent above those of current contracts.

Dr. C. T. Wang To Address American Song Service Today

Dr. C. T. Wang, peace delegate at the Versailles Conference, will address the American Song Service this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel Banquet Hall. Mr. F. R. Sites will preside.

DON'T FORGET
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
MABEL NORMAND
AT THE *APOLLO*

The Largest and Best Selection
of
EASTER EGGS
in the town
SULLIVAN'S
11 Nanking Road

A New House Calls For
An Artistic Interior

Paint the walls in a subdued harmonious color that reflects your good taste.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Flat-Tone

is made in many beautiful shades that dry with a soft velvet finish. It wears for years and can be washed when soiled without injury to the paint or walls.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PRODUCTS
PAINTS. VARNISHES. DYESTUFFS. COLORS
PIGMENTS. CHEMICALS. WOOD PRESERVATIVES
For Sale By
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
P 30

PLEASE NOTE

OWING to the scarcity of Raw Silk, due to demand exceeding supply, together with the extraordinary increasing expense of production in all departments of silk culture, weaving, making and handling, the Associated Manufacturers regretfully announce that there will be a slight advance in the selling price of all Silk Piece Goods from March 1st, 1920.

WE TRUST, however, this will not interrupt the buying activity of our patrons, as we shall use our utmost endeavours, as in the past, to give not only the best in dependable materials and workmanship, at lowest possible cost, but also a larger variety of colours, patterns, and weaves to select from than can be obtained in any other shop in China.

WE THEREFORE hope for a continuance of your esteemed and valued patronage.

LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Head Office:—P. 128, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.
Branch:—Asahi Road, Japanese Concession, TIENTSIN.
If you have not yet received a copy of our handsomely illustrated booklet "MILADY'S AID," replete with new style selections and suggestions, call or write for a free copy now.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.
Furnishing Department
Notice
Great Reductions
in all
Furnishing Fabrics
Cretonnes, Curtains, Muslins, Table Covers,
Casement Cloths, Velours, Etc., Etc.
Furnishing Department
Phone C. 960
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Father Time
Beams Benevolently

The youth in whom the GODS delight is he who, in a world of foolish allurements, CAN TRAVEL WITHOUT BLINKERS—

Who is strong enough to look squarely AT unnecessary things, AND DO WITHOUT them—

Who possesses the foresight and the moral stamina TO SAVE MONEY TODAY, against OPPORTUNITY TOMORROW.

The best time to begin systematic saving—is NOW! A DOLLAR will start an account! A little from time to time will cause the account to GROW—and your self-respect and prospects in life will more than keep pace. Come in!

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

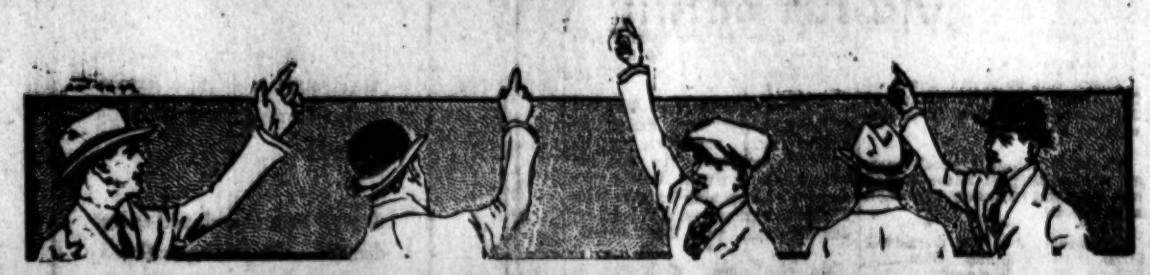
Over 3,800 Accounts

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Special Display of
Spring Millinery

For Ladies and Children
New Spring Dress
Materials
READY-TO-WEAR
DRESSES
Kayser's Silk
Underclothing
HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

When You Buy a Motor Car Be Sure You Judge Wisely.



EVERY experienced motorist knows that the continual use of a cheap car means endless and expensive repair bills.

The engine, the most expensive part of a motor car, receives too little thought on the part of the average car buyer.

Some people in Shanghai make the mistake of judging a car by its appearance, or color of the paint, instead of judging by its motor.

The Chandler motor proves that it has stood the test of years. Its enviable record of quality is due to the fact that its engine has power and speed, and gives no trouble.

TAELS 2200

The Chandler is the choice of the man who respects the mechanism of his car. Ask Chandler owners and then judge for yourself.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom at

The Star Garage -: -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK TO OPEN AN OFFICE HERE SOON

Joint Enterprise Of Two Nations Plans Branch In Short Time

VALUABLE SITE ACQUIRED

Two Mow And Half Of Maloo Property Is Acquired At Tls. 200,000

A note of optimism was sounded for their new enterprise by Messrs. Hsu En-yuan and J. A. Thomas, Chinese and American vice-presidents of the new Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, yesterday. Both of them said the future of the institution looks promising.

The head office of the bank in Peking was formally inaugurated for business on February 16. The Shanghai branch, for the establishment of which Messrs. Hsu and Thomas are here, will be opened within two months.

The spacious buildings on the east of Messrs. Hall and Holtz establishment has been purchased by the bank. The site measures two and half mow. The deal was closed at a remuneration of Tls. 200,000. The remodelling of the buildings will take about two months when the bank will officially open.

The former owner of the property was the Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.

MR. ESTWICKE MANAGER

The Shanghai manager will be Mr. P. G. Estwicke, at present head of all the eastern agencies of the American Foreign Banking Corporation stationed in Manila. Mr. Estwicke has been in the banking business for 26 years. There will be a Chinese submanager at the Shanghai branch, Mr. Louis Seng, for 22 years compradore of the Bank Industrielle de Chine.

The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, which is capitalised at Gold $10,000,000, will establish branches in important centers of China, including Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Chungking Chengtu, Shihchiachwang, and Harbin. Foreign connections have already been established in New York, San Francisco, London and Paris and before long branches will be established elsewhere also.

Sites have already been purchased for the branches in Tientsin and Hankow. The Tientsin office will be located on Rue de France.

The capital of the bank is equally subscribed by American and Chinese capitalists. Half of the capital has been fully subscribed. Among the prominent American shareholders are Mr. Galen L. Stone, of Hayden, Stone and Company, Boston; Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank, and Mr. Edward B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation.

CHINESE SHAREHOLDERS

Among the Chinese shareholders are President Hsu Shih-chang, Ex-President Li Yuan-hung, General Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier Chien Nung-hsun, who is the president of the bank, General Chang Hsun, General Li Shun, General Wang Tsang-yuan, General Chen Kwan-yuan, Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Shen Lien-fang, Yu Ya-ching and Pei Chen-sung, and the Sze Brothers and Sheng Brothers.

"This is the first instance of co-operation between Chinese and Americans in a big financial enterprise," said Mr. Hsu. "It has the support of the best known banks of the United States and of many of the prominent officials and merchants in China.

"The bank, representing as it does the best financial interests of the United States and China, hopes to be of material assistance to China in her industrial and financial developments and to bring closer financial relationship between the two countries.

"With Mr. Thomas as our American vice-president, our success is assured. We are aware of the wonderful organisation ability that Mr. Thomas has and I think that the bank is very fortunate in securing the services of such an able man."

Mr. Hsu, who is governor of the Bank of China, is himself, an authority on Chinese finance. He has been connected with government finance for the last ten years and was educated in the United States, where he specialised in banking.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Dr. W. W. Peter, secretary of the lecture department of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. will speak at the meeting of the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. There will be special music. The male quartet consisting of Messrs C. D. Glauque, H. H. Cameron and G. A. Fitch and Dr. Peter, will sing.

TREES FOR SALE

Imported shade trees. Large leaf, grows rapidly, original stock imported from U.S.A.

		each
500—2	year-old trees	$ .60
1000 3	" " "	1.00
1000 5	" " "	2.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Apply at
85 Szechuen Rd, near Nanking Rd

Careless Packing Of Foreign Papers Annoys Post Office

Chinese Service Receives 250 Copies Of Journals Without Wrappers

Much trouble and inconvenience are caused to the Chinese Post Office, and to subscribers, by careless packing of newspapers and magazines posted in foreign countries to China. In the last few days, the Shanghai Chinese Post Office has received over 250 copies of various publications from America, England, France, etc. without covering wrappers, and consequently undeliverable.

Where a wrapper only is received, the addressee is communicated with, and asked to state what were the probable contents, but in other cases the publications remain unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office.

Most of the mail matter so received at the Shanghai Chinese Post Office was probably originally addressed to outports or inland cities. As many as 50 copies of one issue of a single paper have been received without wrappers.

OPEN VERDICT BY CORONER'S JURY IN WEISS MYSTERY

Suicide Or Murder By Persons Unknown Is Conclusion Reached

An open verdict was returned last night in the United States Court by a coroner's jury sitting in the inquest on the death of Frederick Eugene Weiss, former general passengers agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, whose body was found in the open country off Pingliang Road on August 22 after he had been missing two days.

The verdict read: "We, the jury, find that the body viewed by us on August 23, 1919, was that of Frederick Eugene Weiss, who came to his death by a bullet wound in the head and a razor cut in his throat, both either self-inflicted or committed by a person or persons unknown."

The jury was out but five minutes.

But three witnesses were heard: a Japanese barber at the Kalee Hotel named Nagamura and two police inspectors, Messrs. P. W. Reeves and T. P. Givens.

The barber testified that he honed the razor found near Mr. Weiss' body after the latter had brought the razor to his shop. Inspector Givens told of his interview with the barber.

Inspector Reeves expressed the opinion on the witness stand that the bullet found in Mr. Weiss' head by doctors conducting the post-mortem examination was not purchased in Shanghai and was probably brought here from some other place. The bullet was a 25-caliber Winchester and made for an automatic pistol. No shops or stores here sell this style of bullet, the police investigation showed.

The coroner's jury was composed of Mr. W. A. Adams, foreman, and Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld, Arthur B. Hykes, T. N. Alexander, H. S. Janes and Dr. W. T. Findley.

ROBBER LEADERS GIVEN 20 YEARS

Instigators Of Series Of Crimes In Shanghai Are Captured

Two leaders of a band of robbers who operated the Yangtszepoo district since January 20 were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each yesterday when they called for trial in the Mixed Court. Their cases were heard by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang.

Three women, arrested in connection with the case, gave their testimony and two were discharged. The other was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The robberies charged against the men were committed in Lay, Ward and Baikal Roads and Wylen Ka Pang Village.

One of the leaders was convicted nine times previously and the other had seven previous convictions registered against him.

News Brevities

Mr. DeWitt Newing, comedian of the Denniston Players, has a chance for recovery although in a grave condition from typhoid fever, according to a statement made last evening by his physician, Dr. William E. O'Hara. Mr. Newing has been hovering between life and death for the last ten days but his condition yesterday was encouraging. He was ill for ten days, before he went to a hospital but upon reaching Shanghai found it necessary to quit his work. His case is regarded as serious but, in view of yesterday's developments, not as hopeless.

* * *

News has been received of the appointment of Mr. William Noxon, brother of Mr. S. H. Noxon of the Standard Oil Company of New York, to be head of the Canadian Trade Mission in London.

* * *

The Carlton management has arranged an especially prepared "Diner des Gourmets" for tonight.

* * *

Mr. Balakeinikoff, the popular 'celloist, will give a farewell performance at the Burlington Hotel Salon tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea danse at the American Women's Club at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The 17th annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar will take place Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

Shareholders of the Weihaiwei Land and Building Company, Ltd., will meet Wednesday morning at 11.30 o'clock.

* * *

The tenth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., will be held on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., will take place Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon beginning at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The 31st annual general meeting of the Masonic Charity Fund of Northern China will be held at the Masonic Hall Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The annual dinner of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Shanghai will take place on Thursday night at 8 o'clock at the Shanghai Club.

* * *

The adjourned general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company will take place Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Palace Hotel Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The Municipal Service Club will hold at dance at the Town Hall Saturday night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

A son was born at Peking on March 19 to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Prescott Lunt.

* * *

The engagement between Mr. J K. Brand, the well-known jockey and third son of Mr. David Brand and Miss K. J. Burkill, or daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill, has been announced.

* * *

The Danish Minister to Peking has informed the Central Government that his government has granted him permission to relinquish his post and return to his country.

* * *

The trustees of Peking University announce the election of the following as officers of the university: President, John Leighton Stuart. Vice-President, Henry Winters Luce and Secretary, William Reginald Wheeler.

* * *

The French Municipal Council has announced that from the first of April, separate licences will be issued for motor freight vehicles, fraight trailers, motor delivery tricycles, trolley, pony cart or van.

* * *

A burglar who robbed residence at 13 Hart Road and 102 Avenue Road was sentenced to two years imprisonment and expulsion yesterday in the Mixed Court by Magistrate Tsang and Italian Assessor Ror. The defendant is a Chinese.

* * *

In THE CHINA PRESS yesterday it was stated that the late Gaby Deslys, famous actress, was born in Vienna, of Galician parents. A Shanghai resident who knew the actress says, however, that she was born in the South of France and her real name was Gabrielle Caire.

* * *

Rev. Dr. Howard Taylor, one of the best known missionaries in China, in the China Inland Mission, will conduct the missionary prayer meeting on Monday at 5:15 at Union Church Hall.

* * *

Sentence is to be imposed on two Chinese painters next Friday following their conviction of intimidating workmen who did not belong to their guild. A third man accused of snatching brushes from workmen while engaged in painting was dismissed in the Mixed Court.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Monk of Messrs. A. Paturel and Company, Chief Inspector T. Kerrigan of the police department, E. D. Alexander of the Walk Over Shoe Store, Mrs. Walter G. Holliday, Captain H. A. Boyd and Mr. N. G. Maitland were passengers for Shanghai on the C. P. O. S. liner Monteagle, which arrived last night from Vancouver and Japan ports. The Monteagle brought no mail from America.

SPINAL MENINGITIS CASES HERE DUE TO KASHING EPIDEMIC

A number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, believed to have resulted from an epidemic which swept Kashing, are reported in Shanghai. The disease is prevalent in many cities and towns of the Yangtsze valley and around Nanking, according to Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer.

The epidemic in Kashing, which is on the main line between Hangchow and Shanghai, has reached serious proportions.

Shanghai importing houses have no stocks of serum, it was ascertained yesterday. Three firms —Andersen, Meyer and Company, Messrs. Burroughs and Welcome, and the American Trading Company are agents for companies manufacturing serum but according to doctors, it is impossible to obtain serum supplies.

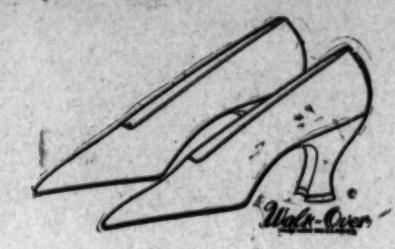
But the supply at the Municipal laboratories is sufficient, Dr. Stanley said last night.

Inquiries at the drug department of the Andersen, Meyer and Company, revealed the fact that there is difficulty in renewing the supply stock. Cables have been sent however.

Cases of the disease have been discovered here off and on since November, Dr. Stanley said last night, when he announced that the Municipal Health Department had taken necessary steps to prevent an epidemic here.

WALK-OVER

The International Shoe



Cassic Beauty and Exclusive Models characterize our Spring Footwear.

Their comfort is equal to their style and their service makes them popular with all wearers.

A style to meet each and every demand—do not fail to call and see our footwear. We are waiting to serve you.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"THE STORE AHEAD"

24 NANKING ROAD

SILKS for AFTERNOON and EVENING DRESSES

∴ ∴ THE FINEST ∴ ∴
RANGE IN SHANGHAI

SILKS, SATINS, PONGEES, CREPES, GAUZES and Hand-Made LACES
at most moderate prices

LAOU KIU CHWANG

P128 Nanking Road

Good Friday
April 2nd, 1920

HOT ✝ BUNS

CURRANT AND PLAIN SPICED

Per Dozen **70 Cents** Per Dozen

Order forms are being sent to Customers, and can also be obtained from

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD., 14 Nanking Rd., Shanghai

Motor Car for Sale

A 7-Passenger 4-Cylinder **Charron Town Car** in perfect running order. Owner leaving for home.

Trial by Appointment

Car may be seen at **Mr. W. S. Tsu's** *Residence*

44A Markham Road.

28497

Consider the Future

In Buying a Motor Car Today

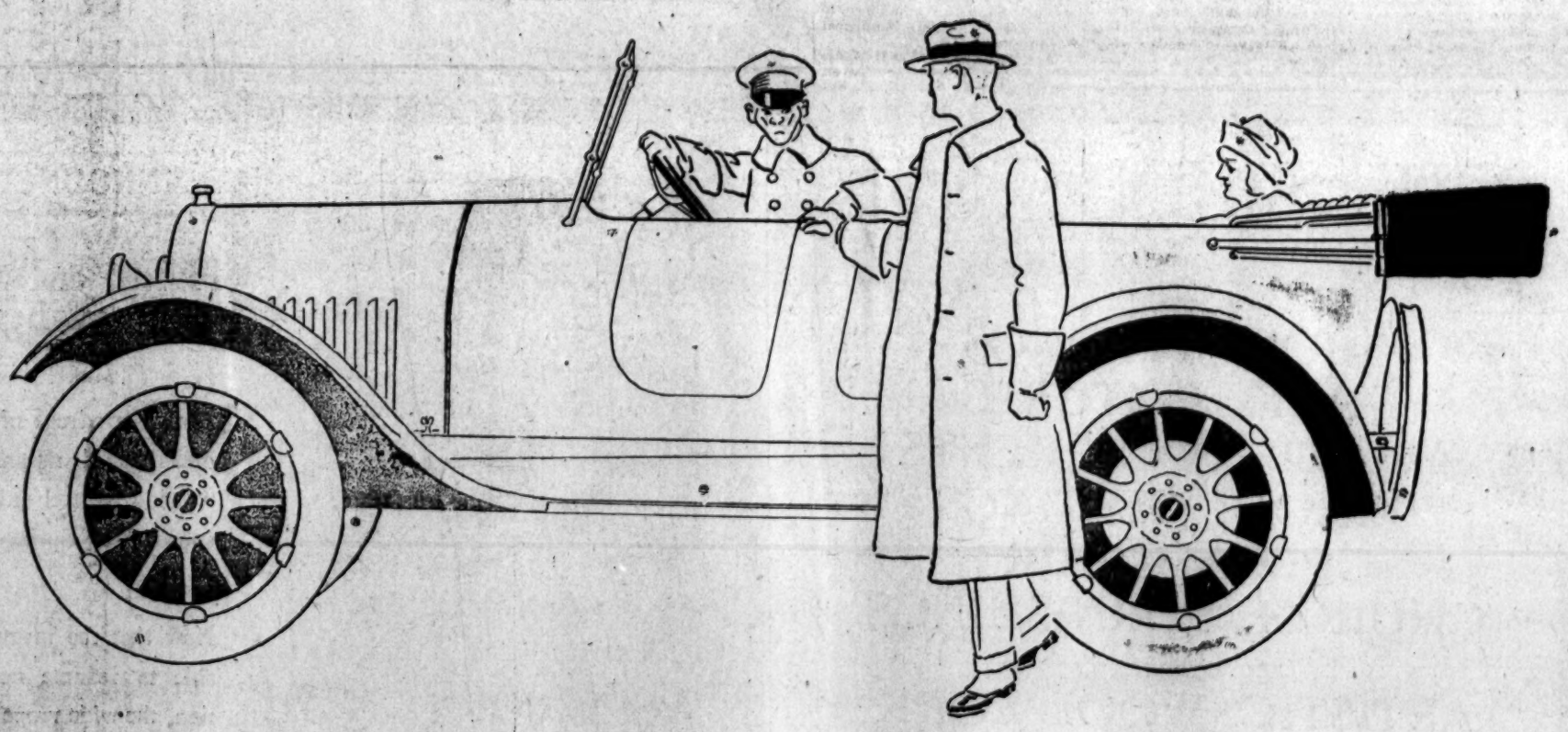
See the NEW MODEL "F B 50"

FITTED WITH MAGNETO

CHEVROLET

FITTED WITH MAGNETO

5-Passenger Touring Car



"F B 50" is a big, roomy car, and will seat comfortably five passengers of any size. It has power for all needs, for any occasion. When you inspect it, you will say it is a distinguished looking automobile. One has but to ride in the car to appreciate its extremely easy-riding qualities. Mechanical sturdiness, proper weight, safety, economy and convenience—all have received an unusual degree of attention, and combine to make it "The Complete Car."

ON VIEW IN OUR SHOWROOMS

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40, Bubbling Well Road

Telephone West 1234

ARMENIANS READY TO STOP TURKISH TROOP TERRORISM

Will Send Armed Force To Relief Of Hadjin Unless French Help Comes

MOSLEMS FIGHT ALLIES

Landing Of Expeditionary Force At Constantinople Brings A Few Casualties

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 17.—A telegram from Adana states that the Armenians have informed the French authorities that they will send armed Armenians to the relief of Hadjin, north-west of Marash, (where the Turks have been terrorising the population) unless the town receives help from the French.

(*American Wireless Service*)

Washington, March 17.—According to a telegram received from Constantinople several British East Indians and a few Turks were killed during the landing of the Allied forces under General Sir G. F. Milne. Absolute calm soon prevailed. The landing was being carried out under the guns of the formidable fleet in the Bosphorus. The population showed no alarm.

The forces of occupation included 4,000 British bluejackets and marines, contingents from all the Allied warships as well as Indian detachments including Moslem troops.

The Allied commanders issued a statement that they did not intend to deprive the Turks of Constantinople but that they might be compelled to modify their decisions if the massacres continued.

The Allied troops have occupied the Navy and War Ministries and have taken over all posts of communications.

Clerk At A.P.C. Gets Six Months; Short In Accounts

Steals Tls. 20,000 But Leniency Is Asked As Guilty Man Has Long Service

Because he was an old and trusted servant of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Woo Ding-dze, a clerk, was sentenced to only six months imprisonment yesterday although he confessed to having misappropriated Taels 20,000. It was explained to Italian Assesor Ros and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court that the company was not greatly concerned over the loss of the money but thought that an example should be made of the clerk as a warning to other employes; but leniency was asked.

Another Chinese clerk arrested in connection with the misappropriation of funds was released with a reprimand. The counsel for the prosecution said there was no evidence of complicity in the crime and that all the second accused was known to have done was translate certain documents in the case.

It was asserted by the representative of the complainant that the money had been misapplied because the defendant owed gambling debts. The counsel recommended that no more than six months imprisonment be imposed as penalty and that as an object lesson to other employes.

INSURANCE REFORMS PLANNED BY BRITISH

Industrial Companies Charged With Extravagance In Committtee Report

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 17.—The report of the departmental Committee on the business of industrial insurance companies and collecting societies issued today makes a number of drastic recommendations.

It points out that premiums on industrial policies in 1918 exceeded £25,000,000 and the number of policies was £51,000,000.

The report declares that a great majority of the policies effected lapse within a short time and control of organisation in the case of all large societies has been secured by agents. Therefore the report argues, the societies are conducted primarily in the interests of the agents.

The report asseverates that reckless extravagance is carried on under forms of law in which the Board of Trade is helpless to give protection to the insuring public.

The report urges immediate legislation, prescribing reforms and increased control.

ECUADOR OUT SATURDAY

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador arrived at Hongkong on Friday afternoon from Manila and will sail for Shanghai on Wednesday, arriving at Woosung on Saturday. The Ecuador will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on the same day.

Bolsheviki Capture U.S. Red Cross Men

O. W. Lowe

O. W. Lowe, of New York, a member of the Red Cross Mission with the American troops in Siberia, was captured by the Bolsheviks at Kuchinskaya, Eastern Siberia. Three other Americans were made prisoners at the same time.

Obituary

MR. P. F. MCMAHON

Mr. Patrick Francis McMahon of 47 Range Road, chief examiner in the Chinese Maritime Customs, died at the Isolation Hospital yesterday from cerebro-spinal meningitis after an illness of four days. Mr. McMahon was 42 years old and for over 20 years was in the Customs service. He was married and leaves a wife and an adopted son.

Funeral services will be held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Three Cremated In Fire Near Chinkiang

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Chinkiang, March 19.—Last night two men and one woman were burned to death, in a fire near the Ta Tsah K'eo when several small houses were burned. The victims were visitors and failed to find their way down stairs.

NEW BILL AIMED TO PROTECT U.S. FIRMS IN CHINA

That the Congress of the United States has taken steps to provide for the incorporation of companies engaged in foreign trade, particularly with reference to American firms affected by the recent British Order in Council touching on companies in China is shown by the following Washington despatch taken from the New York Journal of Commerce under date of January 27:

The House Committee on Judiciary had a hearing today on the Dyer bill to provide for the incorporation of companies engaged in trade. The purpose of this legislation is to protect American business men in China who are discriminated against in recent amendments to the Hongkong ordinance governing foreign trade concerns in China. Col. Charles Denby, former Consul-General at Shanghai, and son of a former Minister to China; P. S. Reinsch, former Minister to China; Ambrose Winston, of the Department of State, and Francis R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, appeared to urge the passage of the bill.

They said that sentiment in China was extremely favorable to the United States at the present time. China, it was declared, is gratified that this country has not joined the League of Nations, as under the various treaties that have been signed with other countries China has been tied up commercially and greatly restricted in her trade. Now she looks to the United States to counteract these conditions by entering into competition with those countries.

It was recommended that if the bill be passed provision be made for relieving the proposed corporations from all taxes, in order that they might compete with British and Japanese firms. The trade is waiting for Americans, it was said, and if they fail to get it Great Britain and Japan will succeed in displacing American trading firms.

St. John's University News Items

About 100 new books have been recently added and catalogued in the Low Library at St. John's. The new acquisitions, including Hemeling's "English-Chinese Dictionary," are all selected volumes on various subjects—mostly on history, sociology, science.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Professor of Sociology, went to Foochow last week upon the invitation of Bishop Hind to address the Fukien Diocesan Synod on "The Church History of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui" in the China-for-Christ Movement. Dr. Tsu also spoke at the Fukien Union University.

* * *

Upon the resignation of Mr. K. L. Dzung, Miss M. Matton, who was appointed by the Missionary Board in America, succeeds as secretary to the President of the University, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott. Miss S. H. Reid, the President's former secretary, was recently transferred to act in the same capacity in Bishop Grave's office.

* * *

With Mr. H. D. Holt of the faculty acting as the resident coach, the St. John's track season for the year started training last week. The number of students, both old and new, who come out for regular practise every afternoon after four is encouraging. Everything is under excellent management and practise is the full swing.

* * *

The St. John's varsity basketball team defeated the Nanyang "A" team on the home floor on Tuesday afternoon, March 16, in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League Series. The score was 26-11. The game also counted for the East China Basketball Intercollegiate series of the year.

* * *

The old and new executive committees of the Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association met at a joint meeting Friday evening with the leaders of the Social Hall Fund Campaign. General discussion and report on the progress of the campaign were the major items of the meeting.

* * *

It is announced that a slight change has been made in the 1919-1920 catalogue of the University in regard to the rule governing a special student. From this date on, any student of the collegiate standing may to admitted as a special student.

Wants Corporation Tax Levied To Aid U.S. Ex-Service Men

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 17.—A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives proposing legislation for a tax to be paid into the United States Treasury for the benefit of ex-service men on the surplus war profits of the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation.

Lieutenant Namba Is Back In Tokio After Seoul Flight

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, March 19.—Lieutenant Namba (Sopwith) arrived at the Toporozawa airdrome this afternoon, thus successfully completing the return flight from Seoul to Tokio.

Osaka, March 20.—Lieutenant Kato (Sopwith) left Tottori at 7.30 this morning, arrived at Osaka at 9.30 and left again for Tokio at 11.30.

Labor Candidates Win At Elections In South Africa

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 15.—Some results of the South African elections of March 10 are now available. General Smuts has been re-elected for Pretoria West by a large majority. Mr. de Wet Minister of Justice has also been re-elected.

The outstanding feature of the elections is the large number of Labor successes, the Labor Party having already won nineteen seats compared with six which it previously held in the House of Assembly.

DON'T FORGET
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
MABEL NORMAND
AT THE *APOLLO*

Fire Breaks Out In Mexican Mine; 136 Miners Are Missing

(*Reuter's Service*)

Mexico City, March 12 (delayed).—A fire has broken out at the El Bordo mine in the State of Hidalgo. One hundred and thirty-six men are reported missing.

EDWARD EVANS DINNER

The staff of Edward Evans and Sons enjoyed an anniversary feast Friday. Several members of the staff have served for ten years in this firm and were guests of honor. As tokens of appreciation, presents were given to these members from the working staff and from the board of directors. At the speaker's table presided over by Joseph J. Evans, visitors from America were G. A. Plimpton with his wife and son. Other recent arrivals from America were W. L. Runyan with Mrs. Runyan; M. T. Price with Mrs. Price completed the American representation present.

RED AND BLACK, or the political and economic situation of Russia, discussed by a man who met face to face LENIN, TROTSKY, YUDENITCH, etc., in next week's issue of the "PEARL OF THE ORIENT."

BOLSHEVISM in our CHINESE SECTION.

Our office will be transferred to 12, North Szechuen Road, from April 1st, because we shall form a "COMMERCIAL AGENCY BUREAU" for the sole benefit of Oriental manufacturers. We will furnish informations to those interested.

We Sell, Bay, Lease or Manage

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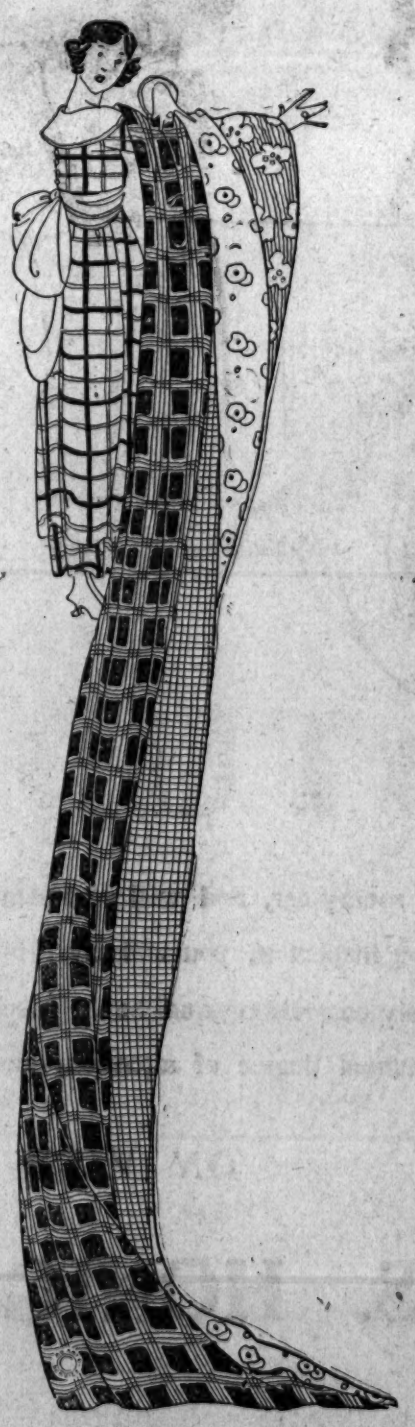

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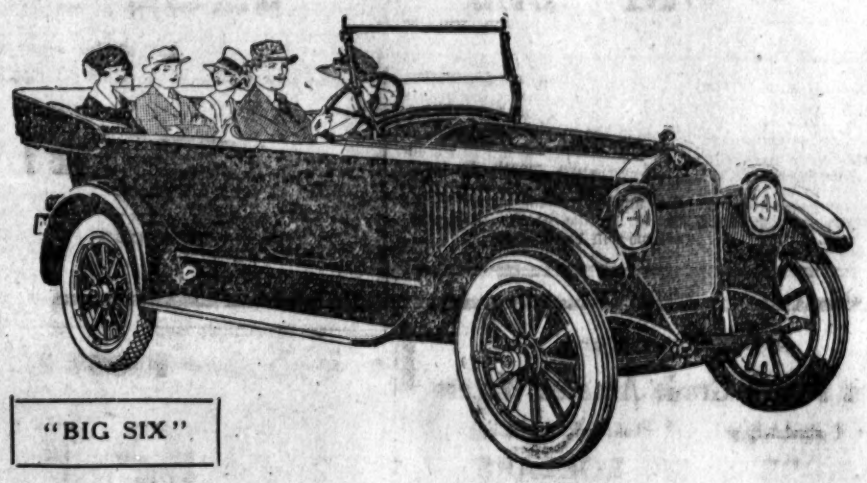

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Campaign Returns Y.M.C.A. Shanghai Fund Of $45,000

Many New Members Gained By Organisation As Result Of Record-Breaking Canvass Here

The most successful membership campaign ever held in China and possibly a record breaker closed last night. The figures show that the sum of $45,000 was secured in three weeks effort by the twenty teams of the men's and boy's divisions. In all about 500 workers took part.

There was great excitement at the Y.M.C.A. last night when the Twentieth Anniversary Membership Campaign closed. The secretaries were kept busy during the afternoon and evening caring for the workers who came in with their points. The contest for the first two weeks for the campaign had been so close that no one could predict with any certainty what the result would be. The campaign closed formally at 8 o'clock with the ringing of a bell by the Membership Secretary and Director of the Campaign, Mr. K. S. Zee. At this time the counter was surrounded with men handing in points and securing receipts for the same.

The results were announced at 10:30 o'clock by the Generalissimo of the campaign, Hon. C. T. Wang, who was the last speaker on the program of music and short talks.

As was shown by the figures, the goal of the campaign was fully realised. It was only through the efforts of about 500 workers that it was possible to secure the sum of $45,000 within three weeks. While a large proportion of this sum came from Chinese individuals and firms, yet the favor of the foreign community was shown by quite a number of generous contributions.

THE SCORE

	Team	Captain	Total Points
1	Fee Ying	Li Thi-ngoo	6,180
2	Tung Chi	C.C. Nieh	5,772
3	Ying Sui	Lu Wei-ching	5,322
4	Hai Chi	H. Y. Moh	3,750
5	Hai Tsing	Loh Wei-bah	3,726½
6	Kien Wei	Y. M. Chien	3,185
7	Zao Ho	N. L. Han	2,827
8	Hai Yung	Chu Pao-san	2,227
9	Chi An	B. Y. Chang	1,758
10	Hai Zur	Gen. Chen	1,674

Total, Men's Division $36,421½
Boy's Division 8,283.90

Grand Total $45,185.40

The captain of the winning team is a well known member of the Cantonese community. Much of the success of the team was due to the tireless efforts of the lieutenant, Mr. Kyeu Hong-tsaung manager of the Tai Sing Steamer Company.

The leader of the second team was Mr. C. C. Nieh, one of the prominent cotton mill owners of China and a leading man in the Chinese community.

This campaign beats all records in China for the number of members secured and the amount of money secured. It puts the membership of the Shanghai Association well over 1,000.

It was impossible last night to announce the winners among the individual workers. This will be published Tuesday morning.

Western Returned Students To Honor C.T. Wang Saturday

A reception will be held in honor of Dr. C. T. Wang, China's Peace delegate at Versailles, by the Western Returned Students' Union at the M. Y. San Restaurant, Nanking Road, Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Dr. Wang will speak. Members of the union and their friends are invited to attend.

Second Slesvig Zone Clings To Germany

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, March 15.—Voting in the plebiscite in the second Slesvig zone will result in favor of Germany. The final results in the Flensborg district show, for Denmark 8,986 votes; for Germany 26,689 votes, and in 134 country districts (eleven outstanding) for Denmark 3,134 votes; Germany 18,911 votes.

New Representation At Washington Is Planned By Canada

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 15.—It is stated that the Foreign Office has agreed to the appointment of a Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. The incumbent will be second in command at the British Embassy. Canada has not yet made the appointment.

Home-Bound Coolies Escape In Victoria

(*Reuter's Service*)

Vancouver, March 12 (delayed).—Eight thousand Chinese coolies homeward bound from France rioted at Victoria. Two thousand escaped from their cantonment. Some have been rearrested.

Ship Rate On Food To England Jumps

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, March 12 (delayed).—The freight rates on food-stuffs to England on British vessels have advanced 45 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. There are 300,000,000 pounds of products awaiting shipment.

American Captured By Mexican Bandit, Villa, Is Released

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 12 (delayed).—Mr. Williams, the American who was captured by General Villa's troops in an attack on a train in Southern Chihuahua and was said to be held for a ransom of $50,000, has now been released.

Sunken Treasure Recovered Around The British Isles

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 17.—Sunken treasure to the value of £50,000,000 has been raised since the end of the war around the British Isles.

'Dad' Moulton Will Again Coach Stanford

Stanford University, January 28.—Dad Moulton, veteran track coach, who has turned out many successful teams for Stanford in past years, has been appointed assistant track coach to Harry Maloney for the coming season. The addition of Moulton to the training force greatly increases the Cardinal's prospects this spring, as he has a record of turning out nine teams which have defeated California during the time he was coach.

Stake Money For Racing Breaks Record In England

London, January 17.—A record amount of stake money ($2,942,938) was raced for last season in Great Britain and Ireland. The previous best was $2,867,438 in 1913. Still much bigger figures are expected next season.

The Lincoln executive is increasing the amount of added money at their next meeting in March. The Lincolnshire Handicap will be worth $5,000.

Lord D'Abernon, head of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, recently sold his famous Cambridgeshire winner of 1916 for $75,500. He bred the mare himself in 1913. The Grand Steeplechase, to be run off at Nice this month is worth $20,000 to the winner, with half that amount for the winner of the Grand Hurdle Race. Altogether $60,000 will be raced for.

SHANGHAI LUSITANO CLUB

The report of the committee and accounts for the year 1919 which are to be submitted to the members of the Shanghai Lusitano Club at their annual general meeting on March 28, shows a satisfactory result, although in the working account itself there is a slight loss. The balance of $3,207.64 which appears at the credit of profit and loss account, is being carried forward.

CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK

The eighth semi-annual report of the directors of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., for the half year ended December 31, 1919, shows a net profit of $66,934.695 and a gross profit of $357,578.804. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 percent per annum, a bonus of $23,045.9 to directors, officers and staffs a the sum of $34,173.090 to added to reserve fund.

French Newspapers Resent Militarist Charge Of Wilson

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, March 12.—The French press is furious at President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock describing France as militarist. The newspapers frankly comment on the President's state of health.

Police Officer Given Watch By Comrades

Detective Sergeant James Hunter, for eight years in service in Shanghai police department, was honored last evening by the attaches of the Central Station on the eve of his departure for his home in Ireland for a seven-months leave of absence. A gold watch was the presentation gift.

Sergeant Hunter is to make his trip through Japan and the United States. He is to sail today on the steamer Fushima Maru.

QUEST SOCIETY MEETING

A Quest Society meeting which is open to the general public and which promises to be of particular interest takes place tomorrow at 5:30 in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, Museum Road, when Mr. W. H. Lyuh is to speak on "Korea—Its History and National Life."

Mr. Lyuh was special representative of the Korean People at the conference on Korean affairs with the Japanese Government held not long ago it Tokio. It is probable that his lecture tomorrow will be followed by another shortly on "Korea and the Independence Movement."

New Combine Buys Surplus Aircraft Of Great Britain

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 14.—It is announced that a powerful syndicate has purchased from the Disposals Board for £100,000,000 all the surplus aircraft material in Great Britain including 10,000 aeroplanes and 35,000 new aeroplane engines with the object of maintaining British aerial supremacy.

Press Service By Radio Is Planned

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 17.—The House of Representatives Marine Committee will hear tomorrow Professor Dexter's Radio Control Bill, providing for a naval wireless service at low press rates to Manila and Honolulu.

GAMBLERS FINED

A man charged with keeping a gambling house at 2014 Yukang Road and 45 players were arraigned before the Mixed Court yesterday. British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Loh remanded the case of the keeper for a week and imposed fines of $5 each on the defendants who appeared. Thirteen of those taken in the raid by the Hongkew police failed to appear and their bail of $10 each was forfeited.

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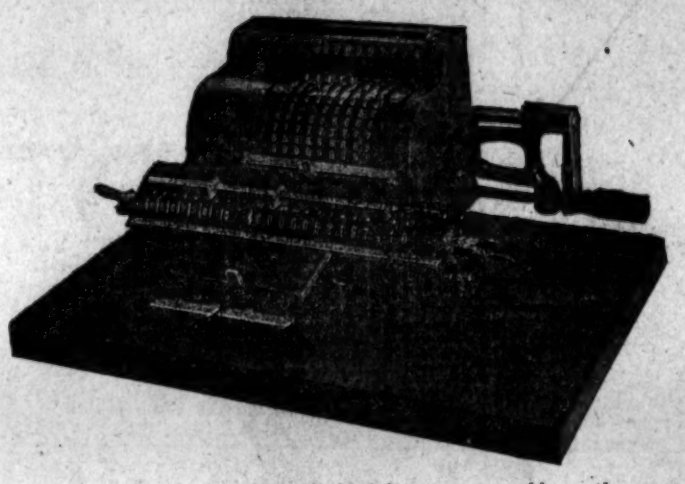

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HENRY B. WALTHALL
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"THE LONG ARM OF MANNISTER"

DEATH FOR KAISER, 106 JURISTS INSIST

Exile Voted By 137, Imprisonment By 51, In Answering Questionnaire

27 ARE AGAINST TRIAL

Of This Number Only 18 Stand With Lansing On Illegality Of Course

New York, February 6.—The Kaiser can be legally tried for the "supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," as charged by the Allies, and if found guilty, should be exiled or put to death, in the opinion of the large majority of the 328 jurists who replied to a questionnaire sent by The Literary Digest to the Justices of the State Supreme Courts, District, County, and Circuit Judges, and to the heads of the legal departments of American universities.

The vote of the 328 jurists on the questions presented in the questionnaire was as follows:

For exile	137
For capital punishment	106
For imprisonment	51
For other penalties	7
Against any trial	27

"Especially noticeable," The Literary Digest says in its current issue reviewing the replies, "in view of the circumstances that these replies come from men highly trained in legal procedure and not from laymen, is the fact that a negligible number—18 of the 328, to be exact—hold with Secretary Lansing that there is no adequate body of laws under which a man may be tried for acts such as those attributed to the German Emperor."

READY TO MAKE PRECEDENTS

After pointing to the precedents in the trials of Charles II. and Louis XVI., Judge Joseph Combs of the Clinton Circuit Court of Indiana continues:

"Every Judge, when satisfied that he should decide a controversy in a certain way and that plain justice requires him to so rule, does so whether there is precedent for it or not. That is the way in which new precedents are made, and Judges are frequently making them when new questions arise.

"If this rule as to precedent were to hold good, there never could have been any one tried or punished for any crime, because there always had to be a first offense. The first man tried for murder would have had to be acquitted because there was no precedent for his punishment."

Several of those opposed to any trial held that there was law sufficient for the trial, but were of the opinion that the trial would make a martyr of the Kaiser and give him an unbefitting dignity. Some of those who favored imprisonment or exile suggested punishments to continue through his natural life. Judge William E. Fort of the Criminal Division of the Tenth Circuit of Alabama favored exiling him "everywhere," that is, having him shipped about as was "The Man Without a Country."

The Kaiser's place of confinement, according to Prof. John D Lawson of the University of Missouri, should be on some barren island at hard labor "with moving pictures exhibited to him every day of the victims of his ambition, the men and women he murdered on land and sea." A few were in favor of placing him on exhibition for the benefit of his victims.

"I think he should be caged as a monstrosity," said District Judge A. T. Ayres of Howard, Kan., "and exhibited at so much per, and the funds given to French and Belgian relief."

Give him a Government homestead, or make him President of the Irish Republic," were "alternative punishments" suggested by District Judge W. B. Rhoades of Havre, Mont.

"I would impose upon him," suggested Circuit Judge G. A. Wurdman of St. Louis County, Mo., "the herculean task of discovering what has become of President Wilson's fourteen points."

AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE

Dean W. J. Lafferty of the College of Laws of the University of Kentucky wrote:

"As silence by all the nations gave sanction to the Kaiser's preparations that led to the commission of his high crimes, it seems proper to impose less than capital punishment."

Judge George A. Vincent of the Intermediate Court of Marion County, W. Va., was one of the several who held that prior consideration of penalties would prejudice the case when it came to trial.

"Having been Judge for seven years," Judge Vincent wrote, "I have never passed sentence upon any person without having first heard both the State and the defendant's testimony. Therefore, I respectfully withhold my sentence in this important case until I have fully heard both sides."

The dean of the law school of one of the largest universities, whose name was not given, opposed bringing the Kaiser to trial, saying:

"I feel that among the finest fruits of civilisation, on its juristic side, are the concepts that a man shall not be tried for acts that, when done, were not recognised as crimes, of which no tribunal has cognisance, for which no penalty was prescribed; I, therefore, think that the ex-Kaiser should not be tried for 'responsibility for the war and authorising military violations of international law.'"

Professor William Hogues of Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind., asserted that the powers never would consent to the trial of the Kaiser, continuing:

"Simply nonsense. The men at the bottom of this insidious propaganda which precipitated the war, and has upset the world do not seriously contemplate a trial of the ex-Kaiser. They would be reluctant to have the world read the evidence which he might present. The war followed 45 years of general preparation for it. Propaganda is becoming a science."

His Job, To Keep The Nation 'Dry'

John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, photographed at his desk at headquarters, Washington, D. C. He will try to keep the United States "dry," Mr. Kramer is a lawyer and was minority leader of the Ohio House of Representatives.

Six French Presidents Failed To End Terms

Only Three—Loubet, Fallieres And Poincare—Served For The Full Period

Paris, January 13.—The Presidential election in France, recalls the fact that of the nine Presidents who have occupied the Elysee Palace since the advent of the Third Republic, in 1870, only three—Emil Loubet, Armand Fallieres and Raymond Poincare—completed their terms of office.

President Adolphe Thiers, the first Chief Executive after the Franco-Prussian war, resigned after a little more than two years of his seven in office because of hostility on the part of the majority to his conservative policy, which he believed necessary to prevent friction and dissolution of the young republic.

Marshal MacMahon, the choice of the Monarchist majority as successor to M. Thiers and a hero of the wars of the Second Empire, served five years and seven months. He then quitted his post, forced out by the Republicans, who meanwhile had been able to wrest the majority from the Monarchists.

Jules Grevy followed Marshal MacMahon, acquiring power by his energetic fight against the latter's administration. He alone of all the nine Presidents was re-elected. After serving two years of his second term, however, he was compelled to retire because he refused to abandon his son-in-law, Daniel Wilson, a prominent Deputy, who was accused of trafficking in decorations of the Legion of Honor and using the Elysee Palace as an agency for his corrupt practices.

An assassin's poniard took off the next of the Presidents of France after he had come near the end of his term. M. Sadi Carnot, while attending the exposition at Lyons in 1894, was struck down by the Italian anarchist, Santo Caserio, because of a vague reference to parliamentary opposition to radicalism made in a message sent by the President to the parliamentary body a short time before.

Three days after the tragic death of President Carnot Casimir-Perier was elected to fill the vacancy. After three months he resigned, charging the Republicans in Parliament with lack of support against the defamatory attacks of the Socialists.

Felix Faure died at the Elysee of cerebral hemorrhage in the fifth year of his administration.

Of the nine French Presidents Thiers alone returned to public life, having been elected Senator from Belfort after his resignation. This example will be followed by President Poincare who, on Sunday last, was elected Senator for the Department of the Meuse.

NO CHANGE IN OCEAN RATES ON FLOUR TO ORIENT

More Ships For Puget Sound May Start Brisk Movement Across Pacific

Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., February 22.—There has been no appreciable change in trans-Pacific freight rates on flour in the last few weeks. Steamship lines are offering space for June at $10 to $12 a ton for Oriental common points, but advices from the east coast of the United States indicate another allocation of vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific service in the near future. With a small amount of additional shipping tonnage, it is declared a brisk movement of flour from Puget Sound to the Orient will start. When the ships are here, if they do come, then actual negotiations for space will be opened.

Freight rates are considered a trifle high at present from the Oriental buying viewpoint. Silver exchange in Oriental ports has overcome a large part of the discrepancies in prices, "free on board," Puget Sound, but the balance is not entirely even.

A sharp improvement in conditions for shipping American flour to the Orient this season as compared with last year are indicated in the figures of wheat exports from Puget Sound. Total exports of flour from Puget Sound in the period from June 30 to January 1, 1919 were 2,320,429 barrels, as compared with 2,195,658 barrels in the previous season.

U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY

Puget Sound millers declare the wheat supply in this country is not nearly as large as the United States Grain Corporation has estimated it. The corporation gives the merchantable 1919 crop at 917,000,000 bushels. Millers assert that exports will have reduced this amount by 225,000,000 bushels and consumption for domestic food purposes by 377,500,000 bushels more; that reserves for seed will be 85,000,000 bushels; and for feed 75,000 bushels.

In addition the estimate of the holdings on the bushel unit system is pronounced erroneous, as between 8 and 10 percent of the crop was light weight requiring that much more to produce a barrel of flour. Wheat that normally weighs standard has been found so light that it is not regarded as safe to measure it on the higher averages.

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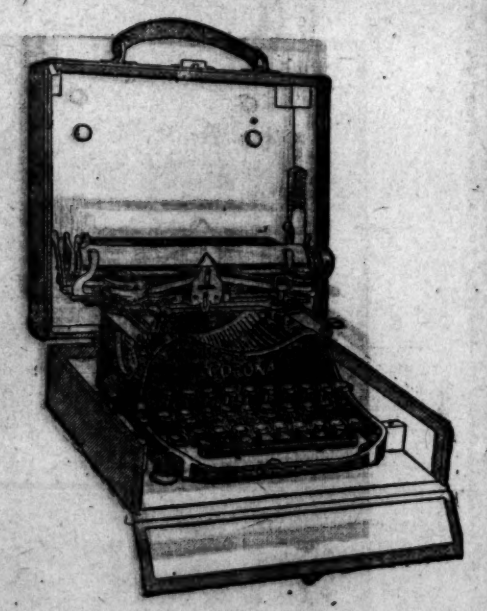

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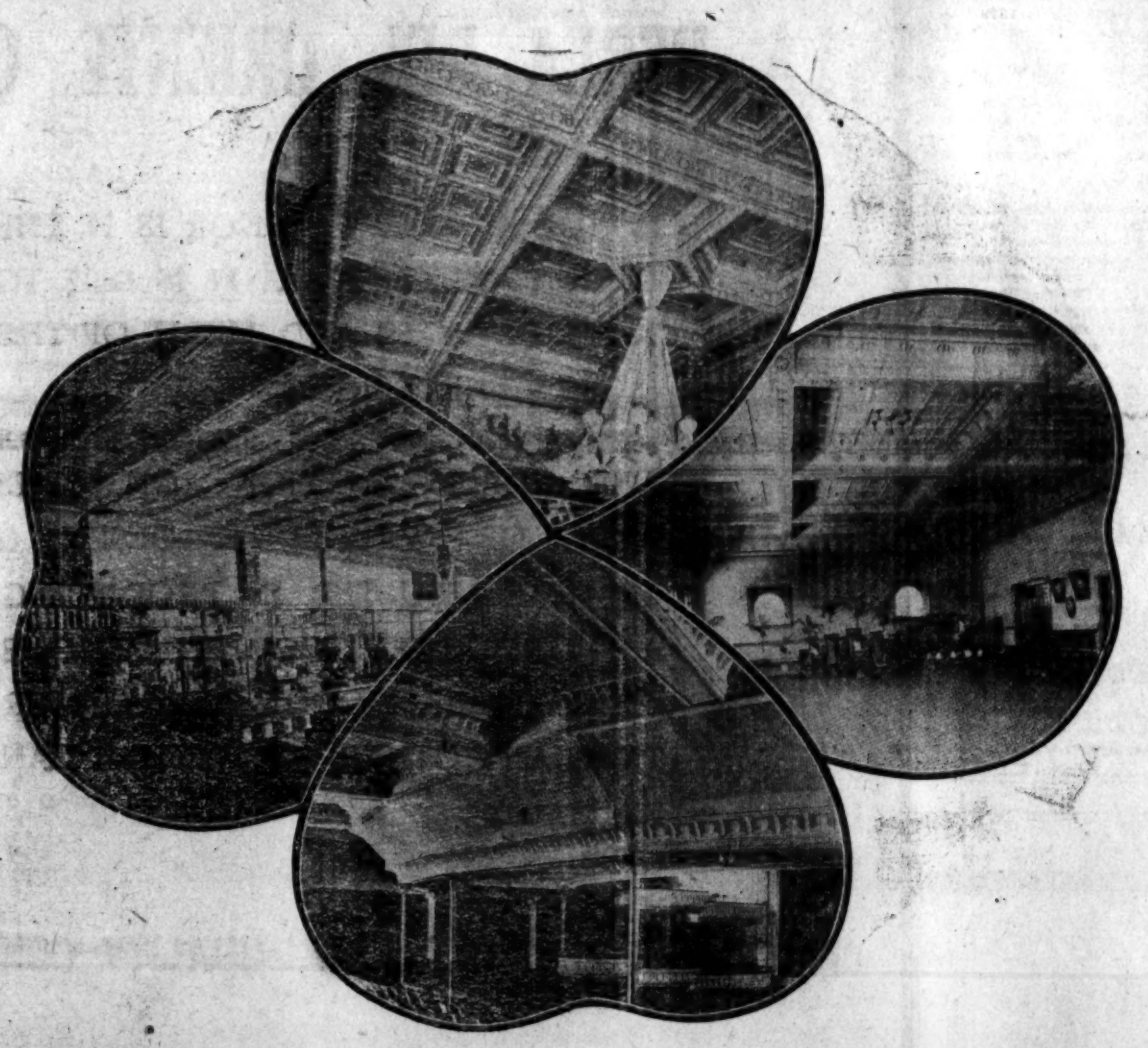

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By Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.
(In People's Favorite Magazine)

For a long time I had noticed how especially alert and observing were those men associated in one way or another with journalistic work, both in the United States and in Europe. These observations, in effect, made such a deep impression that before I was out of our army uniform, I was seized with the idea of embarking on a newspaper career and eventually becoming a writer and, as far as I was able, an authority on National questions.

To be a great writer has ever been my desire and foremost ambition. I want to become a student and a writer on public questions affecting the great mass of the American people. I want to know public men and to write of their work in connection with the great American body politic. I desire to become a great publicist.

And I want to keep away from party partisanship. I don't ever expect to become a politician; but I am determined to become a good writer of topics in which the politician is, or should be, vitally interested.

SOME THINGS THAT MAY HELP

I've learned some things that may help; one is, never to undertake anything until I have given the subject at hand careful thought and consideration, and this from the human as well as the mechanical standpoint. I consider that in this rule I have an asset which will stand me in good stead in my chosen profession. I want to broaden my vision, especially on matters of national importance. In attempting to create a wider scope for thoughts and opinions, what better means could present itself than by learning the newspaper "game" from the bottom up?

It is no use for a man, because he has a little more than his neighbor, or because he has a name which is better known than that of his neighbor, to seek success from the top of the ladder.

The only way to learn anything at all, irrespective of social or family connections, is to take off your coat and show that you are not afraid of work, no matter what it may be.

BOTTOM PLACE TO BEGIN

The man who has no fear of that menial rung at the bottom of the ladder is the man for whom I have a large measure of wholesome respect.

In future years, if called upon to do bigger things in life than "cubbing" for a metropolitan newspaper, I shall always know the feelings of the other fellow who is striving upward from the bottom rung.

When I decided to carve out a career for myself I chose the newspaper profession because I admired and was greatly interested in the great work of news gathering. I went into it with two eyes wide open and with the understanding that I had to face work in a most fearless manner.

I found the work even harder than I had anticipated, but my feet are planted on the lowest rung and they won't come off until they rest on the next rung above.

MAZES AND LABYRINTHS

For one who served in the army—I was overseas with the 27th Division—life on a newspaper is a fitting post-graduate course. It was all touch and go in the army, and I am telling no secret when I say that it's touch and go with machine-gun regularity, on a daily newspaper.

Aside from the constant hustle of getting ready—always getting ready—to go to press, I have discovered that the subservient job of "cub" on a great daily is not without its virtues.

I was never better informed on the affairs of my own city than I am today, because of my connection with that wonderfully great news-gathering personnel of which newspaper readers know little except the daily product of its labor.

Daily I am being led through the mazes and labyrinths of life, viewing humanity from a different angle every hour.

No wonder the newspaper scribe at the next desk is a sort of glorified enigma to most people. No wonder he is considered a sort of paragon of versatility. No wonder he is pre-eminent in the field of experienced philosophy and human understanding.

He has learned to know the people with whom he comes in daily contact. And life to him is no Utopia, you may be sure.

NOT ASHAMED OF $30 A WEEK

Social activities have never had much of a lure for me.

My ambitions, my hopes, my desires, have been centered on one thing in this life to be of some service to mankind, to do something constructive for my country, for I love my country far beyond the empty emoluments that might come through high social standing—yes, even beyond wealth, class distinction and everything else.

This in deep earnest. I want to work and add one little notch to that column erected somewhere in the great beyond to those who have served their God, their country, and their fellow men.

I joined the paper with the distinct understanding that I was to begin at the very bottom rung of the editorial ladder. I am proud of this fact. I shall never be ashamed to say that I started at the bottom. I shall never be ashamed to say that I drew $30 a week as my salary. I shall never be ashamed to say that I admire newspaper men and women collectively as much as, perhaps more than, those of any other calling in life.

I have been a member of the staff now for three months, and during those months I have learned how the newspaper man toils incessantly against time and weather; works indefatigably night and day, without regard to noise, environment or anything else, and struggles on, year after year, to the music of news clickers and typewriters, without his patience being assailed at all.

And those at the bottom are, I find, the hardest workers of them all.

In fact, the world of literature, as far as it is related distinctly to newspaper work, seems to me to be a world by itself, in which one must be a human dynamo to make an impression from the standpoint of results attained.

This is so because every one is going along under full pressure, hence it may be seen that only the shining lights are the hardest workers.

THINGS I HAVE LEARNED

During my short career of "cubbing," I have met many persons in the craft for whom I have a distinct admiration, and whom I shall consider my friends. I have found among them a comradeship, a sense of right and justice, a feeling of brotherliness, that I didn't expect to find anywhere in such large measure.

I have learned to watch eagerly for the night desk's scissors in the next morning's edition. And I have, as well, felt the quiet thrill of a "beat" on a rival paper.

The career of a newspaper reporter is certainly a phantasmagoria of sensation.

At one moment I find myself in the office of a bloated capitalist; the next I am rummaging about for news in the tenement district. I am called upon to interview an Ambassador, and when I return with the story I am hustled off to talk with an alleged Bolshevist. Or it may be a wedding I am assigned to, followed by a funeral. It is like looking into a kaleidoscope, with myself not a watcher, but one of the actors.

LOVE OF COMMON PEOPLE

For the American people, it is scarcely necessary to add that I have a profound love.

I believe the common people as Job Hedges once said, "are not so common as we commonly think." I love to rub shoulders with them, to feel that nearness which goes with every American crowd.

I hope to be as worthy as they. They mean a good deal to me personally. For instance, if it were not for the rank and file of the American people there would be no American newspapers, and if there were no American newspapers I could not be a "cub" reporter on one of them, but perhaps would be bored half to death in the hopeless perdition of complete or semi-idleness.

THRILL OF SAVING $5

In the New York Herald Cornelius, the reporter, is quoted as follows:

"I cannot see just why everyone should be so interested in me because I want to adopt real work for the rest of my life instead of flitting around like a will-o'-the-wisp," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "I had always said that when I became of age I should enter some line of business. This merely being rich didn't appeal to me at all.

"My folks weren't a bit enthusiastic when I broached the subject of work to them. I guess, maybe, they didn't think I would stick to whatever I started. They thought, I guess, I'd do the same as many other wealthy young men as long as the novelty lasted and finally drift back into the humdrum existence of merely being rich.

"I'm going to fool my family. I'm going to fool all those persons who when they read that I had started as a cub reporter shook their heads, smirked and probably said, 'Huh! He won't stick!'

"But I'm going to stick so tight that I will have the last laugh. When I first started as a reporter I didn't know any more about getting a story than I did about writing one. I soon found that the work made me back up against some real people on earth—the regular humans—and I decided then and there that this was to be my life's work.

STARTED AT $30

"I started in at $30 a week. The unbelievers again shook their heads and probably thought that, although I was drawing a salary of but $30 a week, that I had an account at many banks, where all I had to do was to say the word and I would be given a couple of thousand or more.

"That is not so. When I started to work I started to save. That is an actual fact. I have heard of the high cost of living and how men making twice and three times that money were going in debt. I decided to save. And I have saved between $5 and $7.50 a week ever since I started. Every salary day it goes into the bank.

"I never expect to experience the thrill again that came over me when I found that I had actually saved $5 out of my salary. Now that I have had an increase of $10 a week, I will be able to save more, and I intend to do it.

"It seems hard to make people believe that it is possible to save money even on a small salary. Here is my system: I live at home, which eliminates my room rent, but I do not eat at home. I generally dine at either the New York Yacht Club or the Explorers' Club for luncheon and dinner. This costs me not over $20 or $21 a week. Sometimes, on rare occasions, I get breakfast at home, but not very often. Usually I grab a bite in some lunchroom.

USES MOTOR VERY LITTLE

"My automobile has been a stumbling block for many persons. They cannot figure how I can run a car on such a small salary and save money. I scarcely ever use the car any more, and my entire expense for running it for gasoline and oil will amount to about $5 a week. This still leaves a margin for saving. I do not spend much money on incidentals, say about $2.50 a week.

"I have not had to dig into my savings for any clothes as yet, as I have quite a stock of both clothes and shoes, etc., on hand. Neither have I been forced to disturb my savings for doctor or dentist bills. If I had been called upon to meet any of these bills my savings naturally would have shrunk.

"I have fully made up my mind to stick by my present schedule, even though I should be given many more substantial raises. I am in the newspaper game to stick, no matter what happens. I like the work because it broadens one's outlook. I like the thrill of seeing what I write in type, and no one who does not write for a living can possibly imagine how type dignifies a story.

"Say what they want, think what they may, I'm in the writing game for keeps, and I hope soon to take another step—this time out of the 'cub' class. But everyone who is a young man in the newspaper game is known as a cub reporter, and I don't mind it in the least, as it is daily leading to better things.

"But you may wager that I will still continue to save money."

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Britain's Chief Expert Says Treaty Must Be Made Over Or Will Fail

Warns Entire World Of Coming Catastrophe—Advises America 'Not To Lend Another Dollar To A Single Government Of Europe'—'Their Policies Not To Be Trusted'—Germany Can't Pay

New York, February 8.—John Maynard Keynes, British Treasury expert at the Peace Conference, gives to the world in a 300-page book the first expert analysis of the treaty itself.

He reveals the inner workings of the Council of Four (President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando,) admits that the treaty is unworkable, and anticipates that it may have tragic consequences for everybody.

Mr. Keynes was in charge of British financial relations with all allied Powers during the war. He accompanied Lord Reading, British Ambassador to Washington, as financial adviser in 1917. He was the chief representative of the British Treasury at the Peace Conference. He writes, therefore, with authority.

Mr. Keynes resigned his position as deputy for the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in Paris when "it became evident that hope could no longer be entertained of substantial modifications of the draft terms of peace." His objections were of a public character, based on facts known to the whole world.

He writes without bias or prejudice, betrays no confidences and avoids personal criticism. His conclusions are:

That President Wilson's Fourteen Points did not enter into the treaty and that the treaty in very many of its provisions directly violates them.

CAN'T PAY INDEMNITY

That Germany can never pay more than one-fourth of the indemnity imposed upon her.

That the Reparations Commission will have to change the treaty which now takes away from Germany 75 percent of her iron ore, 20 percent of her coal mines, and all of her ships, before Germany can even start paying the indemnity to France. Five billion dollars of the indemnity are due May 1, 1921.

That France has adjusted her own taxes and finances upon the basis that this German indemnity will certainly be paid. If it is not paid, France will become bankrupt and helpless.

That the Austrian treaty is unworkable. That both Germany and Austria were treated as Samsons, whose legs and arms could be cut off by "a Carthagenian peace treaty," but that industrial giants, thus crippled, could still be made to toil with hands and feet in servitude to their victors for at least two generations.

That the chief hope of staying the progress of revolution and reputiation in all Central Europe is to sustain those moderate forces of order, which, somewhat to the world's surprise, still manage to maintain themselves on the rock of German character."

RUSSIAN PEACE NECESSARY

That peace with Russia, and a lifting of the blockade, is necessary if Europe is not to starve in 1921. Bumper harvests in North America are not ahead. With the Government's fixed price for wheat removed this year, American production will certainly fall off, leaving small surplus for export. Russia is, therefore, the sole hope of feeding Europe.

That Great Britain's own financial condition is sound but that she has reached the limit in financing Europe; that "the financial capacity of the United Kingdom is now only two-fifths that of the United States, and its income only one-third."

That "as regards internal debts of those who believe that a capital levy for the extinction of debt is an absolute pre-requisite of sound finance *in every one of the European belligerent countries*." (Editor's note: Mr. Keynes excludes Great Britain from "European belligerents" in saying this.) Then he sums up (page 284) with this:

"If I had influence at the United States Treasury, I would not lend a penny to a single one of the present Governments of Europe. They are not to be trusted with resources which they would devote to the furtherance of policies, to which, in spite of President Wilson's failure to assert either the might or the ideals of the American people, the Republican and the Democratic parties are both probably opposed."

CLEMENCEAU

Clemenceau was by far the most eminent member of the Council of Four. He alone knew exactly what he wanted—namely, to cripple Germany.

When Mr. Lloyd George or President Wilson was arguing, Clemenceau was often silent and aloof. But nothing which touched the security of France escaped his eye or ear. Nothing else mattered for him. He had one illusion—France; one disillusion—mankind and his colleagues.

"Nations are real things of whom you love one and feel for the rest either indifference or hatred. The glory of the nation you love is a most desirable end, but it is usually to be obtained only at your neighbor's expense. The politics of power are inevitable. There is nothing new about this war or the end it was fought for. England destroyed in each of the three preceding centuries a trade rival. A mighty chapter has just been closed in the struggle with Germany. England had destroyed her greatest trade rival in four centuries.

"M. Clemenceau's idea was that France's prudence required some measure of lip service to the ... of foolish Americans and dominating Englishmen; but it would be stupid to believe that there is much room in the world for such affairs as the League of Nations or for any such principle as 'self-determination' except as an ingenious formula for re-arranging other countries to suit your own interests.

"M. Clemenceau made no pretense of considering himself bound by the Fourteen Points of President Wilson. He left chiefly to others such concoctions as were necessary for the public. His sole object was to set back for France the clock and to undo all of Germany's industrial achievement and cripple her power.

"The economic system upon which Germany depended for a revival of her strength must be destroyed. This he put into the treaty. Lloyd George discovered at the last minute too late, how completely M. Clemenceau had achieved these ends. The British Premier then strove to lighten the burden of Germany so that she might survive and toil successfully, but it was then too late, for President Wilson had consented to the French Premier's program almost of annihilation.

"By what legerdemain was this policy substituted for the Fourteen Points? And how did President Wilson come to accept it? The answer to these questions is difficult and depends upon elements of character and psychology and on the subtle influence of surroundings which are hard to detect and harder still to describe.

"But, if ever the action of a single individual matters, the collapse of the President has been one of the decisive moral events of history, and I must make an attempt to explain it.

EUROPE DISILLUSIONED

"What a place President Wilson held in the hearts and hopes of the world when he sailed for Europe in those early days of her victory! The armies of Foch and the words of Wilson had brought Europe sudden escape from what was swallowing up all that we cared for.

"The victory was so complete that fear need now play no part in the settlement. The enemy had laid down his arms on a solemn compact as to the general character of the peace. The terms assured him a settlement of justice and magnanimity and a fair hope for a restoration of a broken life. To make assurance certain, President Wilson was coming himself to set the seal on his work.

"When Germany accepted a dictated peace on the terms of President Wilson's public address, he enjoyed a prestige and a moral influence throughout the world unequalled in history. His words carried to the peoples of all Europe beyond the voices of their own statesmen. The enemy peoples trusted him to carry out the compact he had made with them. The Allied peoples acknowledged him, not merely as a leader but almost as a prophet.

"In addition to the moral influences of his words, all the realities of power were in his hands. The American armies were at the height of their numbers, disciplined and equipped Europe was in complete dependence on the food supplies of the United States; financially she was absolutely at their mercy. Europe not only owed the United States more than she could pay, but only a large measure of future assistance could save her from starvation and bankruptcy. Never had a philosopher held such power over the princes and peoples of this world.

BROUGHT HOPE TO PEOPLE

"How the crowds of the European capitals pressed about the carriage of the President! With what curiosity, anxiety and hope we sought a glimpse of the features and bearing of the man of destiny who was to bring healing to the wounds of the ancient parent of his civilisation and lay for us safe foundations for the future.

"The disillusion was so complete that some of those who trusted most hardly dared to speak of it. Could it be true? they asked of those who returned from Paris. Was the treaty really as bad as it seemed? What had happened to the President? What weakness or what misfortune had led to so extraordinary, so unlooked for, a betrayal?

"The causes were very ordinary and human. The President was not a prophet, but a generously intentioned man, with many of the weaknesses of other human beings, and lacking that dominating intellectual equipment necessary to overcome the subtle and dangerous diplomatists who became the triumphant masters in the swift game of give and take in council—a game in which the President was without experience.

"The great distinction of language which had marked his famous notes to Germany seemed to indicate a man of lofty and powerful imagination. His portraits indicated a fine presence and a commanding delivery. But the character of the peace treaty was determined, not in the five months' debates that followed, but by President Wilson's failure to assert either the might or the ideals of the United States in the first meetings with two powerful Premiers, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau.

"He was not fitted by temperament or experience to deal with such men as M. Clemenceau or Mr. Balfour, exquisitely cultivated diplomatists of their class and generation.

"The President came to Europe surrounded by men who could render him no real support and even whose united counsel he rejected at critical moments. With an academic faith in the potency of words and phrases, but a willingness to compromise purposes and principles, the President was a perfect and predestined victim to the finished accomplishments of the British Prime Minister.

VICTIM OF DIPLOMACY

"Mr. Lloyd George has an unerring almost medium-like sensibility to the qualities of those round him. He has six or seven senses not available to ordinary men, judging character, motive and sub-conscious impulse, perceiving what each one is thinking, and even what each was going to say next, and compounding with telepathic instinct the arguments or appeal best suited to the vanity, weakness, or self-interest of his immediate auditor.

"The Old World is tough in wickedness, trained in the iniquities of diplomacy, and has a heart of stone to blunt the sharpest blade of the bravest knight errant entering its cavern. The President was playing at blind man's buff in that party!

"It was believed before the delegates met in Paris that the President had thought out, with the aid of a large body of advisors, a comprehensive scheme, not only for the League of Nations, but for the embodiment of the Fourteen Points in the actual treaty. But they found the President had thought out nothing except some of the phraseology of a league covenant.

As to the treaty his ideas were nebulous and incomplete. He had no plan, no scheme, no constructive ideas whatever for clothing with the flesh of life the commandments he had thundered from the White House. He could preach a sermon or make a stately prayer for their accomplishment, but he could not frame the concrete application to the facts in Europe.

"The President having nothing definite to offer, the conference took up draughts of the peace already prepared by France and a draught of the covenant of the League of Nations already prepared by England. These two became the basis of the peace. In them the flower of the President's faith withered and dried up.

"He was not able to get the ideals of the American people into the treaty because he did not embody he might of the American people in the Conference. The failure of the treaty, which is already plain to all diplomatists of experience, will in a short time become manifest to everyone."

Messenger Boys Held In Alleged Plot To Steal $5,000,000 In Bonds

Wall Street messengers held in $5,000,000. bond plot.
INTERNATIONAL

Four youthful Wall Street bank messengers and a chauffeur have been arrested in connection with an alleged conspiracy to steal $5,000,000 in securities and Liberty bonds in New York City. According to the New York police, two of the suspected boys have confessed, one of them declaring he had stolen more than $1,000,000 in bonds and securities in the last six months. In this photograph are shown four of the boys being held by the New York police. From left to right, Herbert G. Buhorn, 19; his brother, Rudolph, 22; Joseph Gluck, 23; and his brother, Irving, 19.

Russian Training Ship Coming Here

Nagasaki, March 16.—The Russian naval training ship Orel, which arrived at Tsuruga from Vladistock on February 3, reached Moji on Sunday morning and is expected to remain there a week; she will probably go to Colombo, via Shanghai and other ports. She has thirty officers and 320 cadets on board, also some of the officers' wives.

The Yack, a Russian warship which took refuge at Tsuruga with the Orel, is expected to proceed to Moji to rejoin the Orel.

PAPER MONEY UP SIXFOLD SINCE 1914

National City Bank Publication Shows Increase In Notes And Fall In Gold Reserve

WORLD DEBT 260 BILLIONS

Paper Currency Now Fifty Billions, As Against Seven Billions, Before The War

There has been a 600 percent increase in the paper currency of the world since the beginning of the world war, while the gold reserve behind it has increased only 10 percent, according to the foreign trade record of the National City Bank. Discussing the situation, the bank says:

"The face value of the paper currency of 30 principal countries of the world aggregated $7,250,000,000 in 1914, $40,000,000,000 at the date of the armistice, and $50,000,000,000 in December, 1919, these figures being exclusive of the $34,000,000,000 of paper issued by the Bolshevist Government. Meantime the bank deposits and consequent use of checks as a circulating medium have correspondingly increased, and the world national debts have grown from $40,000,000,000 in 1914 to $260,000,000,000 in 1919.

"The four Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—show an advance in note circulation from $1,200,000,000 in 1914 to $12,300,000,000 at the close of the war, and $18,770,000,000 in December, 1919, the gold reserve falling from $600,000,000 in 1914 to $327,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 49.7 percent in 1914 to 5.5 percent in November, 1918, and 1.7 percent in December, 1919. The allied group of eighteen countries (including Russia up to October, 1917) shows notes aggregating $4,500,000,000 in 1914, $25,000,000,000 in November, 1918, and $30,000,000,000 in December, 1919; their gold reserve $3,763,000,000 in 1914 and $5,070,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 76.6 percent in 1914 to 20.9 percent in November, 1918, and 17.1 percent in December, 1919. The eight principal neutrals named aggregated $1,166,000,000 of notes in 1914 and $2,420,000,000 in 1919, their gold reserve increasing from $516,000,000 to $1,450,000,000, and their ratio of gold to notes advancing from 44.3 percent in 1914 to 59.9 percent in 1919.

"In the case of the United States the figures supplied by the Treasury Department show note circulation at $1,056,000,000 in June, 1914; $3,643,000,000 in November, 1918, and $4,051,000,000 in December, 1919; the gold reserve $1,023,000,000 in 1914 and $2,107,000,000 in 1919, and the ratio of gold to notes 99.6 percent in 1914, 63.2 percent November, 1918, and 52.3 percent in December, 1919, these figures of notes being exclusive of the gold and silver certificates, which are considered as "warehouse receipts" for an equivalent amount of metal deposited with the United States Treasury."

Police In Korea Named In Scandal

The Keijo Nippo (translated by the Seoul Press) reports that a serious affair recently occurred at Kangkyong, a city in North Choongchong-do, which is now the object of keen public attention, begetting various conjectures concerning it.

It is stated that the nature of the matter is so grave and the people connected with it so numerous that it may ultimately develop into a big scandal.

In this connection Mr. Shibaya, Public Procurator of the Taichon branch of Kongju Local Court, went to Kangkyong and conducted the examination of men concerned, including Kim Hyen-tai, detective, and some other members of the local police force.

A certain Pak Syongku, living in Koganemachi, Kangkyong, and Kim Yonghai and more than 30 other Koreans have also been examined as witnesses. Meanwhile Pak Syongku has brought a suit against Mr. Y. Ninomiya, Chief of the local police for illegal confinement, assault, and injury.

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pack up your toe with "contraptions" and plasters as though you were packing a glass vase for parcel post? Ever use greasy ointments that rub off on your stockings? Ever use sticky tape that is jerked off when you pull your stockings off? Rather foolish, when 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It" on any corn or callus gives it a quick, painless, peaceful, certain funeral! Why suffer? "Gets-It" stops corn pains, it lets you work, smile and dance, even with corns. It is the common-sense way, the only simple, easy way—peels corns off like a banana skin. Used by millions. It never fails.

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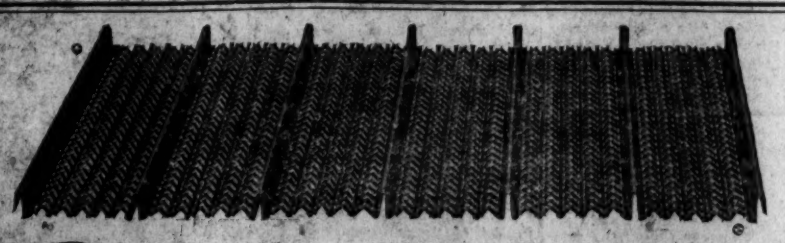

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday in Lent (Passion Sunday). 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 22; Lessons Exodus 11, 23 and 111, Heb. xiii, 1-21; 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Hymns 96, 200, 321, 322, 182. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Lecture and Short Evensong; Lesson 2 Cor. xi, 16-xii, 10; Hymns 156, 184, 20; Lecture, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. John Darroch, Lit. D.; Subject "The cleansing of the leper;" Chant 60; Anthem Jubilate (Stanford in B flat); Hymns 222, 265, 310. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. John Darroch, Lit. D.; Subject "A negative religion;" Chant 68; Anthem "The day is gently sinking" (Smart); Hymns 2 (part 2) 395, 336.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher; Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. Wilbur S. Shires.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Falsehood As Foe Of League

How Arguments Against The Covenant Of Nations Are Befogged By Glaring Misstatements Of The Opponents

Mr. Fosdick was appointed Under Secretary General of the League of Nations by Sir Eric Drummond in May, 1919. In this capacity he served until recently when, due to the failure of the United States Senate to take action, he resigned his position.

By RAYMOND B. FOSDICK

TO one who has been intimately associated with the provisional organisation of the League of Nations in London and Paris, a visit to America is an astonishing revelation. Not only is the whole spirit of the League lost over here in a flood of legalistic interpretations, but the controversy has given rise to flagrant misconceptions as to the For example, Senator Spencer of Missouri rises in his seat in the Senate and gravely puts into the Congressional Record a statement, based on an elaborate analysis, of the probable annual expense of the League. According to this estimate, the League will cost $1,194,591,000 a year. It will employ roughly 180,000 people, among whom there will be 6,505 persons at $10,000 a year each. In this estimate it is suggested that inasmuch as the United States has the largest amount of taxable wealth in the world, it will be called upon to pay the bulk, or at least a very large percentage, of such annual expense.

Now what are the facts? In the first place, under Article VI. of the covenant the cost of the League is to be borne by the members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Posta Union. On this basis, the proportion of the League's expenses which would fall to the United States would be approximately one-sixteenth of the whole or 6 percent.

In the second place, instead of employing 180,000 people the League will probably employ between 400 and 500, most of them clerks and stenographers. Careful estimates of the future annual budget of the League, which we have been making in the last few months, show that on a liberal basis the outlay will not amount to more than $4,500,000 per annum, a million of which is to be credited to the capital or building account. This is probably all that the League would require for some years to come. Six percent of this combined amount, which is what the United States would be called upon to pay as a member of the League, is $270,000.

At this estimate the whole League could be run for more than three years on what it costs to build a single modern battleship. If the total result of its work was to reduce the armaments of the world by only ten battleships—that is, if the mountain in labor brought forth a mouse—enough money would still be saved to run the League at this estimate for thirty-five years. When one considers that the cost of the American War Department in this last war exceeded $20,000,000,000, $270,000 per annum as an insurance against armaments and war is a pretty low premium.

But cost is a poor level for debate, and this particular argument against the League is not very happy, coming from an American. Certainly it has not improved our standing in Europe.

Another misconception which seems everywhere to be prevalent is that the League is a sort of super-government and that there is something in the covenant which subtly transfers authority in our national concerns from Washington to Geneva. This belief is spread by the statements and speeches of men like Senator Johnson and Senator Borah. The out-and-out opponents of the League are basing their position on the necessity of preserving nationalism from internationalism and of protecting Washington from the control of Geneva.

Now it seems very strange that no such idea has developed in England or France. Both these countries now are experiencing a recrudescence of nationalism just as real and determined as anything we know in America. There are powerful movements in each country to preserve England for the English and France for the French and to cut loose from foreign influences; and yet in neither country is there any idea that adherence to the League involves a surrender of sovereignty. If the British thought for one minute that the League was merely a veiled attempt to transfer authority away from Westminster, they would be the first to kick over the traces, for I believe there are no people as jealous of their own rights and institutions as the English.

As a matter of fact, the flaming appeals of Senators Borah and Johnson are absolutely false and it is sometimes difficult to believe that they are sincere. Any one who has read the covenant knows that the government of the League is committed primarily into the hands of a small executive body of nine members called the Council. Assisting the Council in a more or less advisory capacity is a much larger body, called the Assembly, but the actual administration is in the hands of this small committee of nine. On this committee, or Council, are the representatives of the five allied and associated powers and of four smaller powers. Under the covenant, the United States will always be a member of the Council. Under the covenant, too, the decisions of the Council have to be unanimous in all matters that relate to peace or war or the methods by which the judgment of the world is put into effect. The United States has an absolute veto power on any move or motion it does not like. At any time it can stop anything that it does not agree with. Senator Johnson talks about our being under compulsion to send over the boys to die on the battlefields of Europe. This compulsion exists only in Senator Johnson's mind. The vote of the American member on the Council against sending United States troops overseas or anywhere else would, under Article V. of the covenant, absolutely defeat it. We can exercise a complete control not only over the policies of the League, but over the methods by which those policies are put into effect.

Legitimate criticism can be directed against the League of Nations, not because it is a super-state, for it is not, but because in order to preserve the sovereignty of its constituent members, it had to be weakened almost to the point of impotence. It was a choice between a sacrifice of national sovereignty and a sacrifice of power, and the framers of the covenant chose the latter. If the League breaks down it will not be because it is a super-state, but because, in trying to avoid being a super-state, it decentralised its authority beyond the possibility of positive action and control.

Another misconception lies in the belief, widely held, that the League of itself has the power to limit national armaments and that by subscribing to the covenant America thereby agrees to accept such limitations of armament as the members of the League may jointly prescribe. If this were the case, neither France nor England would adhere to the covenant, because just at present France is as jealous of the power of her army as England

(Continued on Page 17)

The Next War -:- By Albert Bushnell Hart

Demoralised But Bellicose World May Come To It In Five Years, Unless The League And Universal Training Are Adopted As Protection

(Note: Albert Bushnell Hart is Professor of Government at Harvard University)

(New York Times)

"AM I in favor of the war? Certainly I am in favor of the war. I was in favor of the last war. I am in favor of the next war. I have been in favor of the next war for the last fifteen years."

That is the way Artemus Ward of humorous memory expressed himself a half century ago when his loyalty was doubted. Quite a few good people nowadays are striving hard to make it clear that they have been in favor of this war from the first, although newspaper files contain their public statements that the Germans were sure to win, coupled up close to the deduction that they ought to win. For instance, Mr. Berger is deprived by an unfeeling court and an unsympathetic House of Representatives of an opportunity to explain on the floor of Congress his lack of confidence in any kind of war.

Every right-minded person has to believe in war now, just as he believes in the Ten Commandments and Washington's Farewell Address and the Gettysburg Speech. We don't like pacifists and have little sympathy for the conscientious objectors, who, after all, look upon war from the same angle as that of William Penn and Tolstoy and thousands of the best men and women that the world has even seen. The country has accepted war as a hard, inevitable fact along with hurricanes and the high cost of living, as a kind of "inscrutable act of Providence by which our dear brother has been taken from us."

Things were not so hard and fast in the last war before the last—which was no longer ago than 1898. The impression left on the public mind by the Spanish war was that of lofty sympathy with an oppressed people struggling to establish a free republic, of desperate and gallant deeds by land and sea, of the mighty removal of the Spanish boa constrictor from the collapsing waist of America. It was a victorious war. The Spaniards ingloriously retired from the last remnants of their colonial empire.

All that was a result of a few weeks of war. We forgot the amazing stupidity and incompetence of that war, the foul camps, the preventable deaths from typhoid fever, the lack of discipline, the breakdown of transportation, the spectacle of a command of artillery transported from Tampa to Cuba, the men in one ship, the horses in another and the guns in a third. Suppose it had been a really brilliant war, hard fought, testing all the energies of the country, could we have done more than to annex Porto Rico and the Philippines?

In those days of old, notwithstanding the victories, people were allowed to oppose the war from start to finish without being jailed or investigated by Congressional committees. The anti-imperialists were against that particular war, that kind of a war, and almost any kind of a war. They had their newspapers, their societies, their public meetings, their appeals to Congress. A man could be a pacifist and still a member of a good club and Superintendent of a Sunday school.

Many Americans opposed the Spanish war because they thought it a war of aggression and conquest. Our experiences since 1914 have demonstrated that the most powerful nations may be compelled to go to war because it is thrust at them. A great lesson in public law has been brought to the world in the failure of all artificial barriers to stop a strong, well-organised and conscienceless nation like Germany. It took a long time to bring that fact home to the minds of Americans, especially those who had been putting their confidence in arbitration treaties and Hague courts. The distinction is now probably clearly drawn between a passionate desire for peace and a guarantee of peace. Roosevelt's references to the example of China had great effect—the most peaceful people on earth and yet exposed to civil and external war against which they were helpless.

Yet from 1914 to 1917 there was no effective public sentiment that war was inevitable for the United States. From the beginning a small number of prominent men vainly urged that the United States ought to go to war to aid in protecting Anglo-Saxondom, or in order to carry out an international guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium. No headway was made toward taking the field to put an end to German atrocities in the field of war. It is very doubtful whether even the impending collapse of the Western Allies would have brought in the United States, but for the personal experience of German methods of sea warfare and German official behavior inside the United States. The statesmen who roused the people of the United States to war were neither their own President nor the leaders of the opposing party; they were Admiral von Tirpitz and Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Those influences have ceased and still we are at war. Nominally with Germany and Austria, through a preposterous snarling of the processes of Government by which the treaty is not made effective. War in the main field has ended, but economic war still goes on, to our own detriment as well as to that of the European peoples. We cannot seem to shake ourselves loose from a war which American people never desired for its own sake, out of which they preferred not to draw advantages and prestige in Europe, and which now involves the suffering and death of hundreds of thousands of harmless men, women, and children.

There is also a present war in Europe, actual, grim, murderous. All around the borders of the defunct Russian Empire wages fierce war, pitiless war, a war destructive of property, of life, and of the human soul. Armies are in the field in Poland, in the Baltic Provinces, in Hungary, in Rumania, in Asia Minor. The Egyptians are watching their chance to attack their masters, and the Syrians will presumably feel no more kindly toward the French. Enver Pasha, the worst and most dangerous man in the East, is trying to spread fire and sword all the way across to India. The Armenians, despoiled, tortured, and frightfully diminished, are subject to another inroad of ferocious enemies. The Jugo-Slavs are ready to battle for their port. Even on the southern border of the United States is a smoldering fire which may break out in flames any day. People do not like war—there is hardly a soldier returning from the ranks who does not hate war—yet the world is still in the midst of conflicts and danger.

The cry which went through the world in 1917 was that civilisation was dying unless the Western powers could band together "to make democracy safe" and, much more directly, to make safe their capitals, ports, factories, mines, and fields. For this, 2,000,000 American soldiers crossed the sea, and by their actual fighting and their presence turned the balance. And who can fail to see that democracy is still at least unsatisfied, even in the democratic countries of Great Britain, France, and Italy? Public opinion in those countries is still a boiling pot; nobody can say with any confidence what party or what political group will be in power and make the decisions in those three countries five years hence. And all those countries are in a dangerous, and some in a desperate, financial situation.

Of course, there is no longer immediate danger of invasion. All the land is there, and except in the theater of war, all the buildings and railroads and canals and cleared fields. Most of the population remains. There is, however, a great disruption of industry and a dangerous depletion of the stocks and goods and necessary machinery.

The public debts of all those countries are simply a system under which a minority of the population expect to receive part of the earnings of the majority of the population in the form of interest as far ahead as you can see. All those countries are on a paper money basis, and the so-called fall of exchange is in one sense simply a measure of the lack of confidence that bankers and money kings feel in the final redemption of that paper money in specie. The simple truth is that the whole machinery of international trade and exchange is demoralised. Before the war it was working like a well-oiled engine, each valve and plunger and cam playing exactly into the neighboring parts. Now the whole thing is out of plumb. It jars itself. The delicate balance is destroyed.

The last thing that those nations want is war, for, so far as territory is concerned, all three are gorged with new accessions which it will take years to assimilate. They have all lost frightfully in man power, they are weary unto death with the sacrifices and suffering of war. They will provoke no war in our time. They will support almost any league of peace which is acceptable to the United States, because they realise that a league which the United States will not join will sooner or later be felt antagonistic by this country. They are coming out from under the ether with the deadly sickness of their half-recovered patience.

When you turn to Eastern Europe and Western Asia, the patient has taken not ether but hasheesh, and is either submerged in dreams or raving with terror and fury. Germany undoubtedly wants peace for the present, but, as a vigorous and intellectual German has recently written:

"We Germans in general remain sound and complete; so much the world will certainly experience in the future." Nobody can believe that the German people have been made a peace-loving nation by their defeat.

The new Central Powers are in confusion and war. the Czecho-Slovaks have defined their boundary and settled down to it, but the Poles are still fighting for territory against their northern and eastern neighbors. The Jugo-Slavs, who aim to be a great power, seem likely to be excluded from connection with the sea by an adequate port. In the Balkans the Macedonian question is no more settled than it has been at any time these ten years, and Bulgaria still watches for the long expected opportunity to become the principal Balkan power. The Greeks justly ask for Thrace, with its Greek population, and unjustly occupy parts of Aidin, with a considerable Turkish population.

Do we realise that all the passions which brought about war in 1914 are still rampant? Germany, Italy, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, the Ukraine are all fighting, or wish they were fighting, for territory and prestige. Those Rumanians who were formerly imbedded in Hungary against their will have carried with them into the Rumanian State a large body of Germans against their wills. The only self-determination in which those little countries seem to have confidence is the right to decide on war.

The race antagonisms in Austria-Hungary have disappeared because the empire has disappeared; but nobody can believe that the Slavs who live in the dead empire will love the Hungarians and the Germans as neighbors any better than they loved them as masters. War is still going on in many parts of Eastern Europe, a despicable war of violence and lust and torture, war such as the Turks practiced when they ravaged these unhappy lands.

The Turks are still harrying Christians in the Asiatic dominions and demanding of mankind to leave them Constantinople, because they are such perfect gentlemen. Nor does Europe seem any more disposed now than before the war to free itself once for all from the intolerable shame of permitting a small Asiatic race which never could have lived except by strengthening itself with Christian blood to gain a footing in Europe, and though an uncommercial people to hold the natural commercial centric of the Near East.

As well give back Jerusalem to the Turks as Constantinople. They have forfeited both.

The present net result of the war, however, is that four European powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece—have a foothold in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia, which they will never give up except by force or the pressure of world public opinion. Turkey is practically destroyed already, has lost Arabia, lost the Tigres and Euphrates Valley, lost the Holy Land; now it asks to be allowed to hold a strip of Europe and to complete the extinction of the Armenians. There is war if the Turks are allowed again to pull the wool over the eyes of Europe; and it will take something like war to make them desist.

Over other parts of Asia floats a war cloud. The so-called Treaty of Peace has not made the Chinese and the Japanese friends, and it has probably encouraged the people of India to demand a new status and new privileges. Siberia is both Asiatic and European, and a dangerous and incalculable element toward both countries.

As for Russia, who shall venture to understand or predict, except that one hundred million people speak Russian, have Russian traditions, and think Russian; that they occupy a country as capable of self-supply of everything needed in peace or war as the United States of America; that they have a strong sense of their significance in the world and undoubtedly the same intention and expectation of some day hewing their way down the Bosporus and Dardanelles to the open sea.

We Americans hold the indefinite impression that Europe and Asia are exhausted; that nobody can afford to go to war. Quite the contrary. Notwithstanding the losses of tens of millions of men, the flower of their age, their younger brothers are coming right along; and five years hence there will be as many young men from 17 to 25 as there were in 1914. Countries which depend on food from outside are for the time being handicapped, but Russia and Poland, India, China, and Japan can feed themselves and their armies. Navies are of slow growth, yet it is doubtful whether any heavy ironclad war fleet will ever again put to sea in face of the dangers from the new shells which threaten to pierce any defensive armor.

Future wars are going to be fought, like the last stages of the present war, by troops lying in trenches and aided and protected by airships. Supremacy in the air means victory. Airships is an inventive and mechanical nation are comparatively easy to build in great numbers and require a slender force to man them. This throws a great advantage on the side of the most highly educated nations. No more wars can be won by immense forces of reckless, mounted horsemen. But you must never forget that the Turks were once the best artillerists of Europe. Chemists and engine builders can be acquired. If the East Indians and the Chinese begin building airships, who can stay them?

Can the world finance more wars? Not by borrowing from other countries, as Russia did from France, and France from the United States; we must remember, however, that a country which has coal, iron, timber, chemicals, raw materials, and plenty of men can keep an army in the field by starving or semi-starving the civil population. There is no physical reason why, in five or ten years, the great struggle may not be renewed.

Suppose Europe and Asia broke loose again. Will that disturb us? Can we not keep on reading the Farewell Address under our own vines and fig trees? Certainly we can, unless certain possible difficulties come in. It is conceivable that troubles might arise over the presence in the United States of hundreds of thousands of citizens of countries that had gone to war elsewhere. It might chance that rival powers would try to draw munitions from the United States, and, if one gained control of the sea against the other, our neutrality would be assailed.

It might even happen that American ships and property and citizens would be killed by illegal methods of warfare by sea or land. Vessels with scores of Americans, including children, might be sent to the bottom without notice. We might even become persuaded that one of the parties to the war would, if victorious, take the first opportunity to finish us up.

What would we do in those circumstances? What could we do but what was done in 1917? Declare war and trust in Providence! The point is obvious: Either we were wrong in joining the war in 1917, or we shall be right to join it in like circumstances in a future year. Let us not deceive ourselves. The temper of the world is bellicose. Whether for good or for evil, the United States declines to take the commanding position of leader and arbiter in the world's affairs, which the Western powers desired and the other allies were ready to accept. So far the United States has held aloof from the League of Nations, the only formal agency for preserving peace by preventing at least some wars. We cannot protect ourselves by George Washington's maxim except by following George Washington's principle of developing new policies to meet new dangers.

If the world is still in danger; if the United States will not join in a concerted effort to combine the peace-loving and peace-preserving forces of the world for the common benefit of mankind, there is only one other thing which a self-respecting nation can do. That is, to get ready; not by a system of giving young men as they come along a year's military training which will compel them to learn the first principles of health and sanitation, which will develop future officers. Alongside it must go the most careful technical preparation of essential military material, particularly for air warfare.

Let us never again be caught as we were in 1917, a nation of one hundred millions without a single practicable modern war plane, without a fleet of destroyers, without available submarines, without a trench bomb or a field telephone system or wireless equipment, without a single battery of great field guns, without an officer trained in modern trench warfare. We have once escaped the danger of being caught unawares by an invading enemy. As sensible, practical, self-governing men and women, let us at least make that form of self-destruction impossible.

Topics In Brief

The bee does not live long, except the one Bryan has had for twenty-four years.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The Indians once owned this country, but since they became reservationists just look what has happened to them.—*Columbia Record.*

Holland still objects to exporting the biggest cheese ever held within its borders. Yet the Allies may insist upon it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

If all the candidates for the G. O. P. nomination go to the convention there won't be anay room in the hall for the delegates.—*New York World.*

Hood River, the famous apple district of Oregon, reports a red, white, and blue hazard. How long does it take cider to ferment, anyhow?—*Seattle Argus.*

Senator Underwood has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic omination. One beauty of withdrawing now, candidates are recognising, is that they don't have far to withdraw.—*Kansas City Star.*

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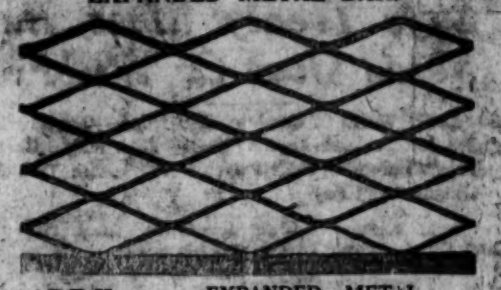

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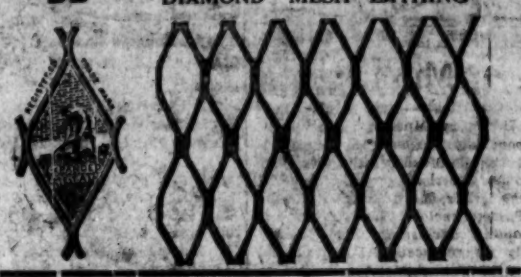

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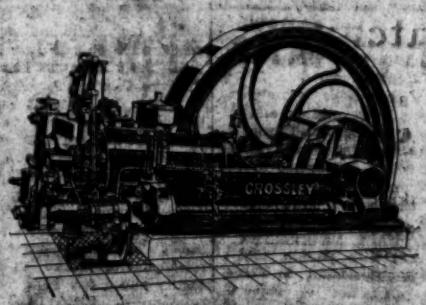

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HE DID, I TELL YOU, HE DID—I KNOW IT FOR A FACT!
AW NO, THERES SOME MISTAKE, HE WOULDNT DO THAT!
HE DID TOO, HE FOUND A DOLLAR BILL AND ALTHOUGH HE KNEW WHO LOST IT HE DIDNT RETURN IT!
AW NO, SHRIMP WOULDNT DO THAT, HE'S A HONEST GOY!
MOVIE STUFF
HAS OUT

Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

AT what age could a writer describe a series of articles on music (or indeed on anything) as intended "for the young"? If he is of such advanced age that the retort, "what about yourself!" is obviously impossible, he must appear as an old dodderer who has forgotten what it is like to be young himself. Apart from school text-books and things designed especially to make young people into old ones, and not at all to keep young people in possession of their youth, there is no standard in these things.

Should the writer solve the difficulty by addressing himself to children, he hides his real intention, which, I am supposing, is to appeal to readers of all ages who still cherish illusions which he for one would be the last to destroy. "For Children Old and Young" is perhaps the best title. In verse we have perfect examples of the kind of thing that is read by everyone. Stevensons' "Child's Book of Verses" is one. Mr. Barrie and Mr. Kenneth Graham, delight grown-up children by avoiding that nauseous patronising air adopted by the would-be naive writer of children's songs and solo pieces.

There is a growing consciousness on the part of purveyors of juvenile music that something like real humor in the titles of pieces is essential: that "The Little Sages," "Contentment" &c., do not appreciably lighten the labors of the struggling infant, and the terrors of a study in chords and runs do not disappear under the ironically appropriate title of "Merry Pranks." Debussy's titles in "The Children's Corner" poke fun at the mock-serious writers, and, unlike them, his fun does not stop with the title; but these pieces can be played to children, but not by them.

Schumann's "Album for the Young" is for children, whilst his "Scenes from Childhood" are not. The latter idealise children's fancies and preoccupations in retrospect. To this they owe their wistfulness. But it is not music for children that we are in difficulty about. What I want to discover is a possible means of writing about music for simple people with minds still young; people as yet not dazzled by reputations and the catchwords of modern musical fashions. I fear there is no such thing as this kind of critical writing. You either must know something about a thing for yourself, or take your views second-hand.

At least there ought to be some way of preventing criticisms of a certain type falling into the the wrong hands. In England we have, or had "bookes" of songs called "Pills to Purge Melancholy" and "The Merry Musician: or a Cure for the Spleen" in which you knew what to expect. With such a collection you could be dissatisfied only at the cost of confessing yourself a victim of the disease it set out to cure.

Writings on music might be similarly labelled "Pots of Pessimism" "Doses of Dejection" etc. For it is part of the business of criticism to dispel the illusions of a trusting public, as to the heavensent message of this composer or that other performer, or perhaps to bluff its readers into exchanging their old trust in the artist for a new belief in the infallibility of the critic.

Such writings should be labelled "For the Old of All Ages." A lady told me a little while ago that I ought to read a book of Mr. Ernest Newman's; she said it was "perfectly wicked." I had been having a perfectly wicked time myself; but I took her to mean I should find this a different kind of wickedness. The trouble with Mr. Newman's books is that they are so amusing you want everyone to read them. His fascinating studies of music however, set out to destroy all those pleasant illusions by which alone music and musicians can live, not to mention critics.

In his "Letters to a Musical Critic" and "The Art of Bluff" Mr. Newman says that the public must have musical criticism just as it must have whisky, tobacco and other poisons. "A musical critic is like Madame Humbert's safe: so long as people are not allowed to see inside it, there is no limit to the riches they will believe it to contain." Just as most music for the young is not very good food for older people, so I tremble to think of the harm Mr. Newman manages to do for the pure sport of it, when his reader is young, or incapable of separating what is most penetrating and illuminating from his elfish indulgence in leg-pulling.

Of course a critic's public consists of all sorts, and Mr. Newman manages to brighten a dull business by recognising this fact. He profits as much as any artist by the section of the public that takes all his efforts equally seriously. He invents an entirely imaginery piano-recital in order to show what could be done in the way of sarcastic concert notices. Next he prints equally fictitious letters from indignant partisans, relatives of the performer, "Her Teacher" etc., followed by a letter from the recitalist herself, (thanking him for his sympathy!), just to show how many different ways his notice can read.

Finally, and this is what Mr. Newman really enjoys, somebody takes the whole thing—recital, notice, protests and all—as fact, and actually does write him a letter, which he prints along with the rest. So on the whole, Mr. Newman is a dangerous man to recommend. He delights in enemies; as he says, a musical critic must dispense with the luxury of friends. Yet in ten years he has only managed to make one enemy, and that is the public, including its musical composers and performers. He advises the young critic to collect photographs of his friends, himself preferring to keep the more intimate record of death-masks. Some day he hopes to complete his collection of masks, by having one of each of his friends.

But there is much besides this acid humor in his book, from which I hope to pick out some things which are records of musical value, and not merely of Mr. Newman's quaint fooling. "It is a well-known fact that whereas other men speak according to their lights, the musical critic speaks according to his liver." So, my young friend, strive to get your liver in as diseased a state as you can without actually endangering your health. If you should succeed in getting thoroughly disordered inside you will be on the way to becoming the ideal critic."

This is certainly the kind of book to label. The author's intention of deliberately sowing cruel tares amongst his finest grain of wisdom is evident.

Value Of Alcohol As A Curative Agent

By William Henry Porter, M. D. (*Professor Emeritus In Pathology And General Medicine, New York Post-Graduate Medical School*)

Amid all the din and turmoil of clashing opinions concerning the true status of alcohol, one fact stands out beacon-clear, that extremists on both sides of this question are in the saddle, and are riding amuck through what should be a definite and demonstrable scientific proposition.

Notwithstanding the generally accepted opinion of those now in the ascendency, and irrespective of the consensus of opinion expressed by the council of the American Medical Association, there is one factor of physiological importance now quite universally ignored, and this is that alcohol has a distinct function as a heat and energy producing agent. It is especially valuable in deprived conditions of the body; in pathological depressive states; and in the lethargic physiological activities due to advancing years, as well as to conditions in which the waning life-forces from general debility, senility, or any other cause, need definite stimulation.

On philosophical, economic, and moral grounds, it is undeniable that the human race would be infinitely better off if the use of alcohol as a beverage had never been acquired, for in the abuse of alcohol there probably lies more of sorrow, crime, poverty, vice, and misery than can be justly ascribed to any other agent ever used by human beings. But the physician, interested only in saving life and in helping those sorely tried by abnormal or pathological processes, has to do only with furnishing a means of stimulus in the form of readily converted heat and energy producer in those who, lacking this stimulus, must inevitably die. There are people who cannot, in their extreme condition of debility, get this stimulus out of ordinary food.

There is nothing, so far as known, that can take the place of alcohol in the crises where life hangs by the slenderest of frayed threads.

In my forty years of practice of medicine, and in my thirty years of active service in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, it has been my privilege to see and to direct the treatment of thousands of cases of every conceivable variety. This experience has led me to adopt a routine practice in all extreme cases of prescribing alcohol early in the pathological process—up to the physiological limit—to all such patients as were in need of a readily exidizable stimulant. The results, in contrast to the results from the same type of patients to whom alcohol was denied, speak for themselves in the records of the hospital mortality statistics.

Nor am I alone in these conclusions. Some of the very ablest English and European authorities have expressed themselves unequivocally in favor of the use of alcohol as a stimulant in depraved physical and lowered nervous states.

In some cases medical men, though strongly biased in favor of the abolition of alcohol for beverage purposes, have been honest enough to give the drug credit for its virtues as an energy-producer.

Similarly, I have found that in insomnia and in many nervous troubles, chronic or acute, a little good brandy or whisky, well diluted, an hour before meals and at bedtime has a decidedly beneficial effect. In all pulmonary and toxic conditions, associated with pronounced depression and the absorption of much toxic material, alcohol has saved scores of lives at my hands. In advanced tuberculosis and in infectious diseases it amounts to a crime on the part of the physician, in my judgment, not to give his patient the benefit of the systematic effect of alcohol.

Even with little children, septic from diptheria or typhoid, I have found alcohol of inestimable value in tiding over the crisis and helping to overcome the toxic condition.

What is the reason for these results; how have they been obtained? Why is it that no other therapeutic agent in the entire pharmacopaeia is as dependable? Why is it that years of experience, with thousands of the most desperate cases, has served only to emphasise the therapeutic value of alcohol? The explanation is a very simple one.

It is because of the fact that alcohol is the one product that will yield heat and force without the expense of any digestive energy. For alcohol is absorbed and immediately oxidised in the epithelial cells lining the intestinal tract (at least, this is conviction). Each gram of alcohol thus consumed yields seven large calories of heat, and without this heat and energy production the patient simply dies from nerve exhaustion and non-eliminated toxins.

The subsequent overcoming of the toxic condition is the result of increased glandular excretion, which naturally results from increased inervation or nerve stimulation. It cannot reasonably be due to any direct germicidal or toxin-destroying property of the alcohol itself, because the alcohol has been oxidised and utilised in these epithelial cells. For all oxidation takes place in the epithelial cells.

Furthermore, alcohol cannot get at the blood; first, because it is consumed before it reaches the blood stream—another wonderful provision of nature—and, second, because if alcohol reached the blood stream in any appreciable quantity the proteid constituents of the blood would be precipitated, and the patient would naturally die of multiple embolism, i. e., of plugging of the pulmonary veins.

In view of these facts, it is most unfortunate that, in many instances, prescriptions of any number of the most reputable men in the profession, when presented to the druggist for compounding, are handed back to the messenger with the statement that "they cannot be filled." Yet, if these prescriptions remain unfilled, as written, in many instances the deprivation may work great hardship for some man or woman dangerously sick.

Neither advocates nor the opponent of alcohol have touched the fundamentals of the really vital side, which is, that alcohol has a distinct and definite use in a field filled by no other product.

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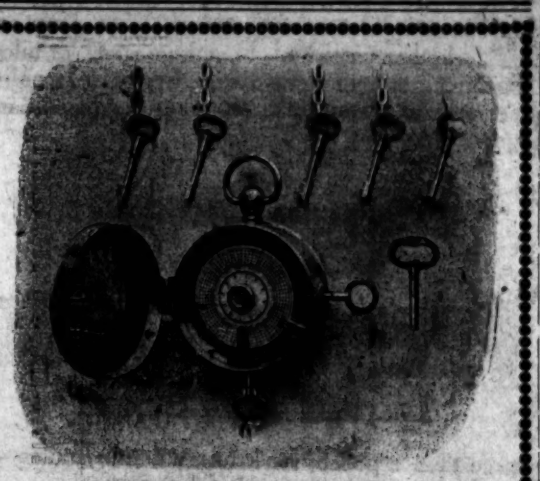

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Southern States Look For Great Insect Damage To Cotton Crop After Rains

Labor Question Intensified By The Negro Field Worker Leaving For The Cities And Higher Wages, Perhaps Not To Return

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, February 13 (by mail).—The South has laid great emphasis the past week upon the probability of a small crop this season. In the first place, there has been a good deal of rain in both the eastern and western belts, greatly delaying farm work. The senior member of a cotton firm at Scottsboro, Alabama wrote that because of excessive moisture there was certain to be the greatest insect damage this year in history, while fear of weevil is causing many farmers in the eastern belt to lay plans for increased acreage in tobacco peanuts and grain crops this year.

The second drawback mentioned in Southern despatches is the question of labor, to which might also be added the scarcity of fertiliser. It is claimed that the negro has left the cotton farms not to return, at least until financial conditions become such as to deprive him of work in the cities where he is now making far higher wages than he could on the farm. South Carolina is said to be short 200,000 tons of fertiliser with planting time at hand and the railroads in such bad shape that transportation is becoming a problem.

ACREAGE REDUCED

In North Carolina the high price of tobacco threatens to cut into cotton acreage, it being claimed that fully 75 percent of farmers in some sections will put their land into tobacco. Labor is getting $50 per month with board, lodging and all expenses for a day of ten hours. Some sections of the South have been invaded by agents of cotton mills seeking labor for the mills, mostly in the eastern parts. In Texas the labor and weather conditions have been about as bad as east of the Mississippi.

Thus, if we are to judge by the character of present advices from the South there is little prospect for a bumper crop this season or even a fair one, but an accurate idea of crop prospects is hardly obtainable at this early date and subsequent conditions may change the whole situation.

An interesting report comes from Savannah in the shape of figures showing sudden and unusual export developments with Japan from that port. Up to this time last year it is said Savannah exported no cotton direct to Japan whereas this season, the exports to that country are already in excess of 125,000 bales. The greater part of this cotton has gone to Kobe. From all America, the exports so far to Japan have been 379,000 bales, including some for China. It may be recalled that reports were current early in the winter that cotton buyers in the Southwest had been forced into the eastern belt for the qualities of cotton desired, which may explain part of this activity at Savannah. A drop of 10 to 30 percent is reported in the trans-Pacific trade owing to the recent considerable increase in tonnage available in American ships released for that trade.

CONTROLLING FACTOR

The controling factor in the cotton market, after all is said and done, is, according to some, the prices at which manufactured goods may sell. That these warrent present values for raw material seems to be generally admitted. Mills are in many cases sold far ahead on their output, but on the other hand, there has been a noticeable slackening up of demand for goods which has brought out offerings from second hands. A good many cancellations in both cotton and woolen goods are being talked of, which leads many shrewd market observers to believe that the peak of prices has been reached and that from now on the altimate consumed will be heard from with growing force.

A renewal of unrest among railroad men, with demands for higher pay, is another unsettling feature in the trade, although the exchange situation, which played such havoc with the market last week seems to have improved in the past few days, temporarily at least. The story that because of exchange rates cotton was being shipped back from Liverpool to be re-sold here is variously commented on, but does not appear to have greeted more than passing interest. It is claimed that British mills are doing a big business and will want all the cotton they can get, as witness their anxiety about sources of supply in view of the disposition among Southern farmers to diversify and to reduce their production of cotton.

SEARCHLIGHT 'TALK' TO MARS

Sperry Gyroscope Experts Willing To Undertake Test By Using 150 Of Them

New York, January 30.—Communication with the planet Mars possibly may be established by searchlight flashes. This is the theory of engineering experts of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who are eager to undertake the test.

Assuming that Mars may have inhabitants as far advanced in science as those of the earth, and who possess astronomical instruments as powerful as we have the experts are of the opinion that in due time communication between the two bodies could be opened.

Preston R. Bassett, research engineer, and M. L. Patterson, searchlight specialist, who supervised the construction of 400 or more searchlights for the army and navy during the war, declared yesterday that they believe communication by light between the earth and Mars is far more practical than by radio messages. Mr. Bassett said:

"We agree with Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the noted inventor, that it is not at all likely that the strange wireless interruptions reported by Marconi come from Mars. Radio wages hug too close to the earth's surface and do not penetrate far off enough into space to make it possible that these interruptions are wireless messages from Mars.

300 SEARCHLIGHTS

"We are ready to proceed on the theory that with 120 searchlights of a billion candle power each simultaneous light flashes can be made powerful enough to be discerned by Mars.

"There are now available between 200 and 300 searchlights that were used by the army during the war. They could be assembled at some high altitude spot at a comparatively small cost. The area required for the searchlights and generators would not take more than a city block, and the cost of producing the high intensity light would not cost more than $100 an hour. Altogether the experiment would not exceed $25,000 at the most.

"The feasible time for the tests would be in 1924, when Mars will be 35,000,000 miles from the earth, the nearest it ever comes. By aiming these 120 searchlights of a billion candle power each at Mars, we can get 30,000 times as much energy as radio flames.

"The beams of light will be less than a million miles in diameter by the time they reach the planet.

"Of course, we have to figure on the earth's absorption of light, the absorption of the atmosphere of Mars and how much of the light will be diluted after the rays are flashed.

COULD ESTABLISH CODE

"We might be able to signal to each other intelligently by numbers. Later on we might be able to establish a code by means of which the two bodies could communicate."

Mr. Bassett and Patterson agreed that the tests should be made under Governmental supervision.

J. Loring Arnold, professor of physics at New York University, announced yesterday that he believed there is a possibility that the undecipherable signals which have recently crept into wireless messages originate from some other world.

While agreeing with Marconi that the weird signals may be due to some extraordinary condition in the higher atmosphere, Professor Arnold does not entirely discard the theory of certain astronomers that the queer notes are probably efforts of another world to attempt communication with this earth.

World's Most Powerful Artificial Light

This is one of the huge gyroscopes which may shortly attempt to signal to Mars. Co-operation of the U.S. Government is being solicited in a plan to signal to our neighboring planet. This huge light, the largest in the world, is of 1,000,000,000 candle-power. It is thought that the combined power of 500 of these lamps would equal the light of a star of the seventh magnitude and easily be discernible on Mars, if that planet is inhabited.

Shoe Polish Is Poor Cocktail Substitute

San Francisco, February 24.—When a man who was found unconscious in a doorway here recently and was taken to the emergency hospital, a stomach pump removed a quart of tan shoe polish from his stomach.

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Why Your U.S. Magazines Stop, Uncle Sam Devors The Paper

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Tokio readers of The Saturday Evening Post and other American magazines have been notified that all foreign circulation has been stopped owing to shortage of newspaper. The following account of a discussion in the Senate on the waste of paper by Government departments help to explain the scarcity from which magazine readers are suffering. It is extracted by the New York Evening Post from The Congressional Record:

Mr. Smoot: We have seven men scouring the country today for paper upon which to print the Record. Senators will notice that in the last few days the Record has been printed upon paper that is not black, but nearly so; the poorest sort of paper. We never would have used it in the Government Printing Office a few years ago for any purpose whatever. It is all the paper that we can get in the United States to print the Record upon, and if we are going to have a Record, we have got to conserve the print paper.

Mr. Sherman: Mr. President, in his criticism of the use of newsprint paper, did the Senator from Utah extend it to the various departmental activities engaged in sending out many tons of material? Literally, tons of it come to my office.

THE DAILY BREEZE

Mr. Sherman: There is in the south end of my district a newspaper known as the Daily Breeze, which enjoys a very healthful circulation for a country newspaper publishing information not only as to its own affairs but as to the affairs of other people. Its editor is Frank Reed. He recently wrote me that he had been fined $10 by the Internal Revenue Collector of his district because he was late in filing his capital stock return, which should have been in the from of an affidavit that the par value of the stock of the Breeze Printing Company did not exceed $99,000. The capital stock was $4,000. The company prints a daily paper in a town of about 6,000 population. Under the law the Internal Revenue Collector could have assessed a fine of $10,000, but he wisely made it an amount which it was possible for the Breeze to pay.

So the Breeze paid up and continued on its way. Mr. Read writes me:

"Our excuse in mitigation of this crime was that the business mail from the Internal Revenue Office, being franked, is identical in apperance with the mail from every department of the Government, which comes to this office in such volume that it would require a private secretary to separate the important mail from that which goes into the waste basket, and not being possessed of a sufficient income to hire a private secretary, this call for the report went into the waste basket with a great deal of newsprint wasted by the departments, to the editor's subsequent discomfiture."

This communication I have selected from probably a thousand similar ones on this subject from a single State.

3,000 PAGES OF DEADLOCK

Mr. Smoot: Mr. President, just a word in relation to the printing that has been order by the Senate. I have had extracted from the Congressional Record of the proceedings of the Senate all of the speeches that have been delivered on the Peace Treaty. I have had them bound in one volume, which I have here upon my desk. This (exhibiting) is the result. There are a few over 3,000 printed pages, containing an average of 2,100 words per page, or a total number bf 6,300,000. Those represent the speeches delivered on the floor of the Senate. I started to segregate the pages of matter that have been inserted in the Record at the request of Senators, including news paper articles, editorials and letters from citizens; but it soon developed that it was altogether impossible to put them in any reasonable number of books. So it was concluded to abandon the affort. This shows, Mr. President, where we are drifting; and I hope that the Senate, sooner or later—

The Vice-President: Is that a public document?

Mr. Smoot: No; it is not a public document. It is a collection I have had made of all the speeches, printed in one volume.

The Vice-President: It would be a good thing to have it printed as a public document.

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...ARA PUTS BLAME ...N KENSEIKAI FOR ...IET DISSOLUTION

...ys Jap Government Had To Nip Dangerous Ideas In Their Incipiency

...EGRETS BUDGET DELAY

...ys Three Suffrage Bills Were Really One And Had Identical Aims

Tokio, March 13.—The Japanese ...dvertiser of today says:

At the dinner given yesterday at ...s official residence to members of ...e House of Peers, Premier Hara ...ok occasion to briefly review the ...ppenings that ended in the dis...lution of the Diet. The govern...ent party leader said that he re...etted exceedingly the necessity ...r this action and especially so ... the light of the many important ...eces of legislation that had to be ...definitely postponed. All the ...aders of the cabinet were present ...d the following representatives ... the House of Peers: Prince ...okugawa, president of the Upper ...ouse; Count Yanagiwara, Count ...asawara, Viscount Aoki, Viscount ...aeda, Viscount Ito, Baron Saka...oto, Baron Sakatani, Baron Shi...azu.

Speaking of the "serious diplo...atic blunder" the Premier said ...at the government was doing ...verything in its power to right ...e matter. He further declared ...at the ministry was sure that ...n understanding, satisfactory to ...e nations concerned, would soon ...e reached and that there was no ...casion for worry on the part of ...e people of Japan.

FORCED THE ISSUE

"The responsibility of the govern...ent," continued the Premier," ...as been redoubled since the return ...f peace and it was the earnest ...ish of the ministry to get through ...e present session of the Diet in ...ace and harmony. But the ...enseikai and some of the other ...arties in the Lower House con...inued to raise questions that ...orced the issue of dissolution and ...eft the ruling party with no other ...lternative."

Touching on the question of ...Universal Suffrage, Mr. Hara told ...is guests that the three bills on ...his measure were practically one ...nd the same thing and had one ...ommon object, the abolition of ...roperty rights as a qualification ...or the exercise of franchise. The ...proposition as it stood was tanta...mount to a demand for the oblitera...tion of the social class distinction ...of the country and could well be considered as a menace to the existing social fabric.

The chance of a mere defeat of this measure in the House by a small majority, would not be sufficient to dam up the dark undercurrent of dangerous thought that impelled this radical demand, and dissolution was deemed the best way out of the predicament.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates were, according to the Premier of paramount importance. They involved undertakings of a most urgent nature and could ill afford to be postponed at this time. "But there was the choice of nipping in its incipiency a movement that aimed at the very foundation of the government or postponing for a time many needed improvements. The government chose to nip the dangerous movement even at the sacrifice of the Budget and I believe that we acted wisely.

"Lastly about the question of regulating the price of commodities, I quite appreciate the most sincere attitude with which the House of Peers discussed the subject during the late session. On the part of the ministry also, due attention has always been paid to this problem. Cabinet members have employed and are still employing every effort for its proper settlement. The fact, however, should be admitted that the regulation of the prices is no easy task. Some products, as in the case of iron and raw silk, owe their high prices to the increase of foreign demands. Any attempt to regulate the prices by radical means at home, disregarding this international demand might result in the aggravation of the economic market. The Government, nevertheless, is prepared to do its utmost and has so far taken all possible steps calculated to send down the quotations of at least life's daily necessities."

Tokio Car Fares Will Be Raised

Tokio, March 13.—The Japan Advertiser of today says: The inevitable consequence of the concessions made by the electric bureau to the demands of the Tokio tramcar men will be an increase in the car fare and with this end in view negotiations have been in progress between the electric bureau and the Municipal Council. The position taken by the former is that the raising of the fare to 13 sen for return tickets including 1-sen transit tax would be sufficient for the financial purposes of the electric bureau. The Municipal Council, on the other hand, holds that the fare might be raised to 15 sen so that any surplus revenue might be used for general municipal requirements such as, the improvement of the roads. If the accounts of the electric bureau are to be placed on an independent basis the 13-sen proposition will prevail, but if the claims of the Municipal Council to use the revenue from the electric enterprise for general municipal purposes succeed, the Tokio citizens will in future have to pay 15-sen for a return ticket instead of 10-sen as at present.

POLICE BEAT UP COOLIES

Kiukiang Authorities Would Keep Them Out Of British Concession

(China Press Correspondence)

Kiukiang, March 14.—This afternoon the peace of the British Concession was considerable disturbed. Chinese coolies with large sacks of rice were attempting to pass through parts of the Concession prohibited by the police department and as a result the Concession police beat up one of the men. A crowd gathered and began to turn upon the policeman. The American gunboat was anchored a short distance from the bund and some of the men hastened to the scene. No one was killed but several Chinese were beaten up or pricked by the bayonets of the marines and are now in the Concession Hospital.

* * *

Last week the automobile company which operates the services between Kiukiang and Lain Hwa Tung for Kuling had a serious accident. Near Shi Li Bu the Ford and Chalmers machines collided head on, both machines being damaged. One of the drivers was severly injured and was hastened to the Water of Life Hospital where after several days he developed hemorrhages of the brain. For the past four days he has been unconscious. There is only a slight hope that he may recover. Patrons of Kuling need have no fear about the automobile service as Mr. Chang Mo-chih, head of the company, has already made arrangements for new machines from Shanghai.

Falsehood As Foe Of League

(Continued from Page 14)

is of her navy. Some of the strongest supporters of the League with whom I talked in England were so-called "big navy men"—men who believed that England's large navy was the salvation of the world. If these men thought for one minute that any outside authority was going to have the power to limit the size of that navy without England's consent or against England's wishes, instead of being supporters of the League they would be its strongest and bitterest enemies. Article VIII. of the covenant specificially lays down the principle that the Council of the League shall formulate plans for the reduction of armaments and shall then put them up for consideration and action to the several member Governments. America is not bound to accept these recommendations of the Council as to the size of its army and navy unless it so chooses. Such recommendations do not come into force until our own national authorities—presumably Congress—approve and adopt them. We are amply protected from any possible attempt to shear us of the power of defense.

Another misconception is the so-called six-to-one voting proposition. It is widely heralded in America, and it seems to be widely believed, that Great Britain has six votes in the League, while we have only one. Of all the misunderstandings this seems to be the most flagrant, because it is so obviously based on ignorance of the covenant. It is perhaps superfluous to say that the votes of England's dominions are not in the Council, but in the Assembly, which, as I have pust pointed out, is a sort of advisory body to the Council. President Wilson called it a debating society. The theory of the Assembly is that inasmuch as it is representative of all the State members of the League, it can serve through its meetings and discussions, to center public attention on matters which command a world-wide interest. But the decisions of the Assembly under Article V. of the covenant have to be unanimous, just as they have to be in the Council, and the United States can at any time block anything with which she disagrees. Assuming that Great Britain and the dominions wanted to carry through some pernicious scheme, there would be two insuperable obstacles to its accomplishment; in the first place, the Council and not the Assembly is the only instrument of the League for positive action, and in the Council the British Empire has but one vote. In the second place, the veto power of the United States in the Assembly could effectively thwart any undesirable proposition brought up in that body.

As a matter of fact, however, the United States controls just as many votes in the Assembly as Great Britain does, and this is a point which creates the suspicion in English and French minds alike that we are not sincere in our protestations. Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua Liberia, and Panama are members of the Assembly, and it is well and widely known that if we so desired we could control the votes of these countries far more effectively than Great Britain could control the votes of her dominions. Any one who lived through the Paris conference knows the growing independence of the British dominions, and I am very confident that we shall often find Great Britain and her five daughter States by no means agreed in their votes in the Assembly.

One of the tragedies of this whole business as far as America is concerned is the rapid loss of prestige which we have suffered abroad. I was in Europe on various official errands in 1918 and 1919. I was in Paris in the early days of America's entrance into the war, when America typified all that was self-sacrificing and generous. I was in Paris during the peace negotiations, when America was looked upon as the hope of the world. It is all gone now. The delays and debates in the Senate and our own misconceptions and suspicions have lost us everything that we gained. "The last in and the first out," is the popular saying about us now in France, and instead of a position of commanding moral leadership in finding a path through the world's chaos we are distrusted for what seems our moral cowardice and yet feared because of our material power. We started something that we did not carry through; the idealism of 1917 is dead in 1920, and Europe is numbed and aghast at the transformation. We can perhaps regain in part what has been lost. But are we going to do it?

American Railways Returned To Owners

Washington, February 29.—Government operation terminated and the railroad systems of the country were divided among their respective owners at midnight tonight.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous 'Proof Cure'

Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

These who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy. They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism gout, lumbago, and of bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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PHILIPPINES TO PLEAD WITH U.S. FORINDEPENDENCE

Legislators, Business Men And Labor Advocater Join To Press Their Claims

FOUR PLANS SUGGESTED

People Remain Loyal To America But Feel A Desire For Liberty, Says Kalaw

Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., February 22.—The Philippines are determined to have their independence, according to Maxime M. Kalaw, secretary of a mission to the United States, who was in Seattle recently on his way home to the Philippines. Within a year another mission composed of members of the legislature, labor advocates and prominent business men will be sent to this country to press the claims for independence is the assertion of Mr. Kalaw.

"We feel the time has come for the United States to redeem its pledges," said the secretary. "It is stronger than that. It is an obligation which all parties now recognise. We are not a commission of politicians, nor of special interests, but a duly constituted body named by the Filipino legislature. About 40 composed the last mission and as many more will be members of the mission to be sent out within a year.

FOUR PLANS SUGGESTED

"The Philippine nation is asking independence in any form the United States is willing to give it to us. We have proposed that America might grant our request under one of the four following plans:

"1. Independence for the Filipinos under the league of nations.

"2. Independence, absolute and complete.

"3. Independence under a treaty of neutrality between the United States and Japan and other powers establishing us as a neutral nation somewhat after the pattern of Holland.

"4. Independence under a protectorate from the United States, to endure for a term of years, or until the United States is willing to give us absolute independence.

LOYAL TO U. S.

"Our feelings toward the United States are filial, loyal and reverent. We have no grievance against the American government except the natural desire of our people to be free. There has been no disorder in the islands for six years. We subscribed double our quota for every American bond issue. Confidence in our friendliness has been shown us in that the United States has withdrawn every white soldier from the islands."

Foreign Trade Of Puget Sound Shows Increase

Ten Large Steamers Carrying 65,000 Cargo Tons Leave In One Week

Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., February 22.—Ten large steamships, carrying more than 65,000 tons of cargo left Puget Sound for the Orient, South America and Honolulu in one week in February. These vessels carried lumber, machinery, copper, canned goods, grain and other products of the Pacific Northwest and other sections of the United States.

The Kohshun Maru, in the new trans-Pacific service of the Ocean Transport Company of Japan, represented here by the Trans-Oceanic Company, steamed from Seattle for Japan and China with a full cargo.

The steamship Eastern Guide, recently allocated by the United States Shipping Board to the Matson Navigation Company, sailed the same day for Honolulu with a full load of lumber, grain and general merchandise.

The steamship West Ivan, operated by Frank Waterhouse and Company, left Seattle with 7,500 tons of cargo for Japan, China and the Philippines.

ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

The steamship Robin Goodfellow, of the Robin Line, chartered to the Pacific Steamship Company left in the same week on her maiden voyage with cargo for the Orient.

In the South American service of W. R. Grace and Company, the steamship Santa Inez sailed with a load of lumber for Callao, Peru.

The steamship Eldridge of the Pacific Steamship Company's line the steamship Brave Coeur, operated by Struthers and Dixon; the Arabia Maru and Chicago Maru, Osaka Shosen Kaisha mail-passenger-freight vessels, sailed for Japan; and the steamship Valdez, chartered by Thorndyke & Trenholme took a full cargo of lumber for South America. The Valdez carried 1,700,000 feet of lumber and its sailing marked the beginning of a new line between Puget Sound and South America.

Tientsin Residents Gambling In Marks

Tientsin, March 16.—Locally there has been of late a tremendous lot of gambling in marks, says the North China Daily Mail. One speculator has invested in about half a million of them. If Germany should declare bankrupicy this is going to make speculations in marks just about on a par with speculations in roubles, which, as everybody knows, has knocked quite a large number of people in this town.

There are precious few who managed to unload their rouble holdings at the proper time and the consequence is that they are saddled with a lot of debased currency which may never reach the pre-war level again.

Speculators and get-rich-quicks would be better advised to purchase British, French or American currency, all of which are worth while investing in at current rates of exchange.

Although silver is high and all that, it is a thousand to one that British, French and American money will be stabilised long before that of Germany or Russia.

NEWEST IN MILLINERY

A Wide Variety Of Straws Are To Be Used In Sport Hats

New York, February 8.—A wide variety of straws will be seen in the sport hats for the coming season, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The bulletin says that the large Japanese weave which was so much used last Spring will no doubt again come in for some prominence, and goes on:

"Most of the straw hats are combined with sport silks in the facings, flanges or crowns. This gives a soft effect that is always pretty. Rafia bodies have a good future, and in the chain link type make good-looking large hats.

"All agree that this is going to be a bigger sport season than ever. The new brilliant colors lend allure to this type of costuming, and the large silk manufacturers have been making special endeavor to turn out a lovely line of sport silks. These, too, will be made up into sports hats.

"It looks as though this is going to be a good season for yedda straw. It stands out prominently among the sport straws, and has been seen in any number of smart large beach hats, as well as in the small tailored types.

"There are different weaves of yedda. In the high-priced merchandise one sees a very cosy weave in a rough, uneven design. In the cheaper models there is a rather loose weave of this straw.

"Fancy sport straw will no doubt be very fasionable this Summer. A combination of visca and wool makes a lovely braid when worked up in soft pastel colors. Porcupine straw is used not only for tailored hats, but sport models as well, and is also seen in some splendid banded hats. This straw is usually highly shellacked, and used both in narrow and wide weaves."

Starve With Hoover Or Feast With Lardner

By Ring W. Lardner

To The Editor:

Folling on my announcement last month that I would sacrifice my personal ambitions and run for president on either party if they demanded it, several aspirents for the chair has redlised what a fat chance they would have vs. a man like myself and has withdrew from the race witch narrows the field down to 146 candidates. When I consented to let my name be used in connections with this event I made the sullen promise to not indulge in no personaltys in regards to other candidates for instants like saying that Will Bryan genally always looks like he was all ready dressed when he got up and etc. But didn't make no promises to not say a word or 2 of warning in regards to the political beliefs of some of my oppts. and I consider it my duty today to pt. out what would happen to this great country was some of my rivals to win this high office witch not only pays pretty fair money but not only that but you get your rent for nothing.

In the 1st place let us have a look at this man Hoover's record who has been give a lot of space recently as a compromised candidate on both tickets. Well gents what happened the last time this bird held a position of authority? No fats, no candy, no sugar for your mush melon, no meat except for Thursday night supper or something, and bread that tasted like a first baseman's mitt. No statistics has as yet been published on how many pounds of flesh this modern Sherlock took off of American abdomens but it must of been something prodious. And what a man done once he will do again except get born or get dead. Well friends do you want 4 yrs. of fatless meatless sweetless wheatless eatless days like this guy is bound to give you if elected to this high salary affice? Not only that but didn't this cuckoo knock decent beer for a goal by telling Pres. Wilson that all the hops should ought to be saved for the Chinamens or something?

Compare this bird's record with Lardner's. Was they ever a time when I swelled up and told people outside my own family what they could eat and what they couldn't eat? On the contrary every morning that I am up for breakfast the wife leaves the table during the salad coarse with the remark that she has got to call up and order the groserys. Well I don't jump up and follow her to the telephone and boo every item she orders though heaven knows we sometimes have vegetables that I wouldn't no more think of putting in my mouth than a public mouth organ. One of the planks in my platform will be eat for tomorrow you die, and I also plege myself to try and put the words drink and be merry back in that proverb witch has been all shot to pieces by the 18 amendment witch reminds me that another of my planks will be that its vs. the rules to have more than 17 amendments to the U. S. constitution and all the amendments upwards of 17 is null and void.

Yes, friends, and if you ever come to the White House dureing my regiment and it happens to be meal time you can stand in the next room and watch us tear into red meat and sweet sugar and greasy bacon and they will be a understanding through out the entire country that anybody can eat whatever they can pay for because I believe that wile the battle of Waterloo was win on the cricket fields of the University of Iowa, the 2d battle of the Marne forest was win on the mission dinning room chairs of the sweetest of American institutions since the saloon was wiped out namely the homo.

And just 1 more word about this bird Hoover. Was they ever a president of the U. S. that was worth anything that his 1st name was Herbert? Name me 1.

That brings us to the next candidate that has recently been egging himself on namely Will Bryan who I can dismiss from the subject in a few words. This bird styles his self the great commoner but show me where he is any commoner than anybody else or ½ as common like I am for instants. Is it common for a full growed man of 60 Novembers to like grape juice better than a drink? Is it common for a big man that the newspapers print his articles on acct. of his name to write his own stuff for them to print? What do common people do? They play rum and red dog and the races and get their suit pressed and drink what they can get in the hopes that its at lease 90 proof, and they go to girl shows and shoot African golf and etc. Witch of these things does Will do that makes him common?

Also what is common? Well my $1.50 dictionary gives definitions under 4 different numbers and No. 2 is the only one witch comes near fitting Will. It says common means usual or frequent or customary witch he is certainly all of that but so is bad weather or a hole in your stocking or a baby named Jr.

No my friends, Will isn't no commoner than anybody or as common and has not got no license to run under such colors and shouldn't be spoke of in the same breathe as myself though I have got a good deal of respect for him ever since he walked into the press box at the Republican convention in old Chi 4 yrs. ago and the band played Rock of Ages.

That brings us back to a candidate who I have dismissed before namely Gen. Wood and only for my duty I wouldn't say no more about him on acct. of him being a soldier wile I stayed home on acct. of one flat ft and one cold one. But I can't help from reminding the public that a little wile ago this gent visted New England, Mass., and about the same time they was a good many deaths in that neighborhood from alcohol that was named after the Gen. and there we will let the subject drop.

Suming it all up (1) vote for Hoover and you don't eat, (2) vote for Bryan and you drink grape juice, (3) vote for Wood and you drink Wood alcohol, (4) vote for Lucy Page Gaston and you smoke cubebs, (5) but not lease, vote for me and run wild.

In a latter article I will have something to say about Daniels and Sims the 2 recentest entrys in the race whose records I haven't had time to look them up yet but in the mean wile keep your eye on the decentest entry namely

RING W. LARDNER.

ONE GOOD THING

To be Thankful for To-Day.

There is one thing that thousands of people have to be thankful for in these harassing days, when money flies quicker than ever. Rheumatism used to be the lot of everyone over fifty. People thought there was no escape from this painful complaint; and, of course, younger people suffered from it too. Things are far better now in this respect.

Science has discovered that rheumatism is not brought on by damp and exposure alone. If your blood is free from rheumatic poison you can smile at wet weather or cold winds. For your blood will free itself from the acids which cause rheumatic pains, if it is itself good and abundant. But if your blood is impure it is unable to throw off the poisons of the disease, and then you feel the agonies of rheumatism in your muscles and joints. Dr. Williams' pink pills are the most direct treatment for rheumatism because they enrich and purify the blood so that it is able to do its work thoroughly.

People of all ages in many parts of the world are telling how they rid themselves of rheumatism through the rich red blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Old people need not have rheumatism and younger ones soon get free from it when they start a course of these pills. The best time to begin is today: go to any druggist, or send $1.50 for a bottle, ($8.00 for six) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Of special interest is the little health guide offered free to any reader who sends a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO LOSE PASTOR

Congregation Here Resists Bishop's Order For Priest's Transfer

An attempt to remove Father Innocent from the pastorate of the Russian Orthodox church in Shanghai by Bishop Innocent at Peking and replace him with Father Samlagh has created a tense situation in the local congregation according to statements by members yesterday. An indignation meeting was held at the Russian consulate Thursday evening and telegrams were despatched to the Russian minister at the Northern capital and to the Bishop asking for explanations.

Father Innocent has been in the pastorate here for the past year. He came here from Russia. He is popular with his congregation, it appears, and 60 members attended the meeting at the consulate.

It was said at the consulate last night that no reason has been given by the Bishop for the removal of the pastor and the desire was to learn what caused the order from Peking.

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.
Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00
Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
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What Are Bow Legs To Girl She Asks, If Man Has Auto?

ir Ones Are Not Always Conscious They Marry For Money, They're Just Dazzled, Declares 'Expert' In Y.W.C.A. Lecture

New York, January 15.—Even w-legged rich men have all the vantage of the poor but trust-rthy and deserving youth in the trimonial sweepstakes, because wealthy party always has an tomobile. This is the conclu-n to which Miss Louise Connol- educational expert of the wark, N. J., Public Library, d yesterday she had been re-tantly forced by observation d interrogation of present-day ung women in large cities. Miss Connolly developed the me in the course of an address "Mating—How to Get Them," fore scores of young women iliated with the Neward Y. W. A. For those who preferred a reer to a home and babies, she d consolation in the statement at "If you don't get married, u may become all sorts of a nius," explaining that "the sex tinct is a creative factor which ay burst forth in literature or t."

ST DAZZLED BY WEALTH

Reverting to the rich man in e matrimonial mart, Miss Con-olly said there was a kind of awe bout wealth to which girls were culiarly susceptible, and which evented them from nothing, ther bald heads or bandy legs.

"The girls are not always con-ious of marrying for money," e said, defensively. "They are equently dazzled. Sometimes ey take the man with the auto-obile simply because they have feeling that it is better to go hrough life without love and re-ain an ideal in their hearts, than o wed an imitation."

Then Miss Connolly discussed the main subject—"How to Get Them."

"Follow your instinct," was her advice.

"When an instinctive woman sees the man she wants to marry," she explained, "she just envelopes and digests him without nervousness or embarrassment. He marries her and never knows how he came to do it. Blessed is the instinctive woman, for she never has any trouble in her love affairs. She is game."

But Miss Connolly said the instinctive woman is in the minority, girls in the majority of instances being afflicted with a hesitancy which not seldom is fatal. To hesitation she attributed the fact that many a girl becomes an old maid, who devotes her time to cats, ethical culture lectures and the development of hypochondria.

MAN HUNTS LIKE INDIANS

"Most of us," she went on, "do not recognise 'him' when he appears, and ask: 'Is that he? I didn't expect his hair to be so red.'"

Devoting a little attention to man in the mating mood, Miss Connolly continued:

"As a rule he hunts like the Indian who goes out for food. He gets the food, and—that's all. He's satisfied. But the girl is an aristocratic hunter. She likes to get scalps. When a girl flirts with a man she does not always want to marry him. She just wants to make him propose."

Miss Connolly then mentioned the explanation a friend gave her of why she married. The friend said her husband before she married him was good looking and all the other girls wanted him, so she took him herself.

Would Name Panama Canal For Roosevelt

New York, February 2.—It is he desire of Latin-America to have he name of the Panama Canal hanged to the Roosevelt Canal, ccording to Jose Luis Tejada, Pre-ident of the Chamber of Deputies f Bolivia, ex-Minister of Finance nd a delegate to the Pan-Ameri-an Conference in Washington, who spoke yesterday at a luncheon t the National Republican Club. He was the guest of honor at the uncheon, which was also address-d by Dr. Julean Arnold, Attache o Peking, China, and William R. Shephard, Professor of Political Science, Columbia University.

"There is only one way," said Mr. Tejada, "that we can pay the remaining debt on the canal and satisfy the people of South America, and that is by official act of your Government to change its name to the Roosevelt Canal. As a matter of fact, that is the name that springs from the heart and is given to it by every person that passes through it."

He said that South America and the world at large owed Theodore Roosevelt a debt that "only in our never fading admiration and enduring gratitude can we pay."

"It was unfortunate, indeed," he continued, "that the Panama Canal could not be cut by the agreement of all the parties concerned, and that it has left some kind of misunderstanding and ill-feeling that we hope and desire to soon see effaced by a fair agreement. The Panama Canal has made for Pan-Americanism during the very few years that it has been under operation than all the endeavors of the North and South American statesmen during the century that has elapsed since the date on which President Monroe made his great historical declaration."

Mr. Tejada said that he would like to see a Pan-American League of Nations rather than a general League of Nations. In describing the feeling in South America and advocating that the Monroe Doctrine be changed into a Pan-American Doctrine he said:

"You undertook the leadership of the American family, saying in the very descriptive language of President Wilson: 'We are going to be your big brother whether you want us to be or not.' Of course your opponents, and they did not spring up only in South America, mistook the meaning of your language and action and set out to warn South American countries against you, stating that your purpose in taking the leadership in America was in order to hold or acquire all the American countries for your own benefit.

"Time has elapsed, and now your opponents and all the South American people and the people of the world are well aware that nothing of that sort was intended to be in the Monroe Doctrine, but it stands still as a special declaration on your part.

"If all our countries would accept and express the same theory as the Monroe Doctrine it would be not only a warning of America to all European and Asiatic countries against any aggression, but it would bring as a consequence the mutual and reciprocal help of the countries of the America's against any external attempt to disturb the peace, whether it come from other continents or spring up in the middle of our own countries."

Missionaries Differ On Japanese Reform

New York, February 25.—There is a wide variation among the opinions of missionaries in Korea, regarding reforms instituted by the Japanese. These opinions are expressed in two reports made public by the Orient commission of the Federated Churches of Christ in America. The names of the makers of the reports have been suppressed.

NEUTRAL HOLLAND HARD HIT BY WAR

Impression That She Was Enriched Dispelled By Logic Of Figures

EXPENSES $477,787,000

All Industries Suffered, And Much Was Sunk In Certain Foreign Bonds

New York, January 25.—Impressions that Holland became enriched by the war are combated in a pamphlet issued by D. J. Steyn Parve, Acting Consul General for the Netherlands, showing that, by reason of its geographical and economic position, the pressure and evil effects of the war were probably more seriously felt there than in any other neutral country.

On the mainland, the pamphlet says, Holland was entirely surrounded by territory in the hands of one of the belligerents, while the North Sea, more than any other waterway, was part of the war zone. As the prosperity of Holland depends upon international intercourse, industries were choked, large outlays were imposed in the maintenance of a defensive army, there was growing unemployment and the people generally suffered.

In 1913 shipping in the ports of Holland amounted to 36,229,000 net tons. That volume shrank to 3,363,000 tons in 1918. Traffic in Amsterdam decreased from 2,597 ships in 1913 to 376 in 1918, and in Rotterdam from 11,285 to 1,181 ships. Rhine tonnage dropped from 1,168,614 in 1913 to 490,732 in 1918. Dutch foreign trade became entirely disorganised, owing to restrictions enforced by both belligerents. Trade with the Dutch East Indian possessions came to a full stop in 1918.

Import duties in 1913 amounted to $5,447,040. In 1918 they were about $3,000,000, and domestic trade suffered by the reduction. Individuals made excess profits here and there, producing a crop of the newly-rich, but they thrived at the cost of an impoverished country; and against these profits should be reckoned the loss of 247,348 tons of shipping, representing 22.38 percent of the fleet of 1913.

Large profits came from agriculture, in clay soil, in the first years of the war. Sandy soil could not be cultivated, owing to lack of fertilisers, and the requisitioning of rye, formerly used as fodder, caused serious reduction in the number of cattle. It was necessary to kill off the smaller species of live stock in order to save food for the more valuable species. War conditions proved favorable to the fisheries in certain periods. At other times that industry was doomed to practical inactivity. As many as 135 fishing boats were sunk and many fishermen perished. In 1918 the nominal worth of Russian bonds held in Holland amounted to $364,120,000, and additional Netherland interest in Russia represented a value of $52,800,000, all of which may be considered lost. Losses on securities of Central Europe, especially in Hungary, were very large.

Owing to the limitation of imports by the Allied Governments, many of the Dutch industries could work only under heavily restricted capacity. It was extremely difficult to obtain raw materials, coal, oils and other articles essential to the industries, which had to shut down for varying periods, dismissing their employes.

The Royal National Committee of Assistance paid out $22,423,360 from August, 1914, to December, 1918, toward the support of persons made indigent by the war. In the same period the Government allocated $107,200,000 toward expenses of the food supply and $27,840,000 to assist the needy and to combat unemployment.

Disadvantages connected with keeping under arms all the able-bodied part of the male population for four years, taking many of them from their studies or their regular productive work, cannot be expressed in figures. The most important single item was that of the cost of mobilisation, which amounted, at the end of 1918, to $330,560,000, bringing the Government expenses, due to the war, to a total of $441,787,000.

Nearly $160,000,000 was raised by direct taxes and $352,000,000 was obtained by loans. Additional extraordinary expenses have already absorbed $27,520,000, and the debt must inevitably be increased to pay off the original loans in from twenty to twenty-five years. As a consequence taxes per caplia must be raised to about $23.48 annually, an increase of 158 percent compared with 1913. The amount now to be raised in taxes of every kind may be put down at $160,000,000, compared with $56,420,000 in 1913.

In the Dutch East Indies expenses for the army and for Government industries involved an extra outlay of $15,360,000, while receipts from the industries were $6,720,000 less than the average for 1910-1913, and import duties for 1915-1918, decreased by $14,400,000. Charges for hospitality to Belgian civilians, sheltered in Holland at Government cost came to $11,300,000. If the shelter had been given to interned soldiers payment would be made for it, but the money spent for the civilian fugitives cannot now or at any time be charged to the Belgian Government.

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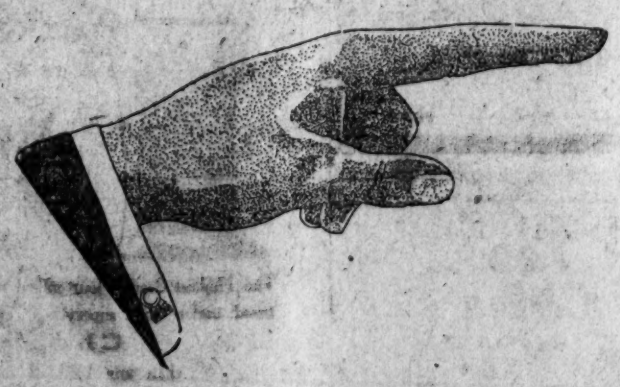

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SPANISH CABINET IS BADLY SPLIT

Socialists Active In Conflict Over Rail Tariffs And Military Questions

SYNDICATION APPROVED

Vital Measure Affecting All Industry Passes Senate—New Riots Reported

Madrid, January 17.—All the newspapers this morning discussed the possibility of a Cabinet crisis because of the attitude of the Maurist party and of the party of Count Romanones toward the Cabinet. Both these parties have representatives in the Government. The Premier and the Minister of the Interior and Public Works are known to be dissatisfied owing to lack of support of their parties. These ministers, when interviewed did not deny the possibility of a crisis in the ministry.

The A B C, organ of the Maurist party, says Fernandez Prida, Senor Maura's representative in the present Cabinet, may resign because Cierva and other Conservatives are directing against the Government.

The newspaper adds that the conflict over the law increasing railway tariffs and discussions on military questions may produce another crisis unless the various factions of the Conservative party unite to resist the attacks of the Socialists.

The Senate last night approved a bill calling for the compusory syndication of industries, trades and professions, affecting both employers and employees. The measure has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies, where it is expected to arouse much discussion on the part of the Socialists, who assert that the proposition establishes too many obligations upon the workers and places the syndicates in the hands of the Government, which could dissolve them at any time.

Murcia, Spain, January 17.—Three gendarmes and five civilians were wounded in the course of demonstrations here today over the shortage of tobacco. Tobacco stores were attacked by the populace and when gendarmes appeared there was fighting, which was subdued only after the arrival of reinforcements.

Saragossa, January 17.—An investigation is under way before a magistrate here in an attempt to get evidence relating to the recent mutiny in the artillery barracks in which one officer and one guard were killed. Several arrests have been made among the relatives of Senor Chueca, charged with instigation of the mutiny and killed during its suppression by the authorities. Nothing, however, has been discovered to indicate the origin of the movement and the prisoners later were released.

Alicante, January 17.—The industrial situation here is improved following resumption of work by striking tobacco hands.

Barcelona, January 17.—The situation here with reference to labor conditions and the syndicalists remained unchanged today.

MAN IN MOON NO VEGETARIAN

Pickering's Theory That Plant Life Exists On Satellite Belittled By Royal Astronomer

By SIR FRANK DYSON

London, January 30.—"I have my doubts about the supposed discovery by Professor Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, of vegetation on the moon. His 'discovery' of plants, like sagebush and cacti, on the moon is highly speculative."

Professor Pickering believes that the "craters" on the moon are formed by volcanoes, whose eruption has left some water in these hollows in the form of snow or hoar frost. He maintains that during the lunar day the floor of these hollows gradually darkens, a change of color which can only be accounted for by the growth of vegetation.

The professor admits that the wonderful symmetry of these circular craters suggests that they are made by falling meteors rather than by volcanoes. In fact, they exactly resemble the hollows made by bombs dropped by aeroplanes. If this is so, the bottom of Prof. Pickering's argument is knocked out at once.

Again Prof. Pickering asserts that "observations made at Greenwich during occulations of the moon show that a tenuous atmosphere actually exists on the surface of the moon." It is going too far to say that Greenwich never demonstrated this.

Little weight can be attached to the argument that sagebush and cacti would not be likely to be created, if there were no animals to eat them.

As for Prof. Goddard's idea of firing a rocket that will travel the 250,000 miles to the moon—this can be dismissed as a "wildcat" proposal.

Leader Of Red Armies Against Poland

General A. Brusiloff

"Win or we will kill your family," Russian Reds told their General Alexis A. Brusiloff, in sending him against Poland. The General's family is held as hostages by the "Reds," and should the Polshevik armies fail against the Poles it is said his family would be in danger. He was commander of the Russian armies during Kerensky's regime.

BRING STRAW VOTE TO AN ABRUPT END

Japanese Government Orders Its Discontinuance In Newspaper

Tokio, March 6.—The straw vote regarding 25 persons to be returned to the Diet, conducted by the Yomiuri, a local newspaper, came to an abrupt ending on Thursday, when the Home Office ordered the journal to discontinue its publication. The authorities gave as the reason for their action that the plebiscite of the daily paper was detrimental to peace and good order and that its discontinuance was provided for in the Press Law of the country.

The publishers of the Yomiuri protested against the action of the officials of the Home Office and maintained that their manner of determining the voice of the people was helpful rather than hurtful to the country. They contended that it was a good way of learning how the people stood on the question of the dissolution of the Diet and that the collection of data and its publication could have no evil effects.

The Home Office remained adamant and refused to recall the order for bidding the continuance of the plebiscite by the newspaper.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Mystic Teachings Hotly Assailed

Prof. Jastrow Leads Crusade Of Educators Against Lodge's 'Extravagant Views'

New York, February 15.—Scientists and psychologists in America are preparing to take steps to discredit as "totally unscientific and misleading" the belief in spiritualism on the basis of the kinds of evidence cited by Sir Oliver Lodge, according to Professor Joseph Jastrow, who has occupied the Chair of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin since 1888. Professor Jastrow said yesterday that among those interested in offsetting the "extravagant views" indorsed by Sir Oliver were Professors Thorndike and Woodworth of Columbia University, Professor Whitmer of Pennsylvania, Louba of Bryn Mawr, Warren of Princeton, Watson of Johns Hopkins, Pillsbury of Michigan, Seashore of Iowa, Arps of Ohio, and other scholars.

"It must not be supposed," said Professor Jastrow, "that the silence in regard to the pronouncement of Sir Oliver Lodge implies any measure of approval of his conclusions as to the evidence for 'survival.' The psychologists are called upon to consider the irregular habits of the mind. Through all ages people have believed in the survival of the personality on the basis of communications from the departed; the attempt to demonstrate the matter by knocks and raps and spirit forms and the revelations of mediums is an American invention, about seventy years old. Such phenomena have been repeatedly investigated and have been universally found to be steeped in fraud and the tricks of a dubious trade. They count upon the credulity of people when the wish to believe is strong.

"The tricks and devices by which tables may be moved and tamborines rattled and slates written upon and sealed messages read, are common property of those who care to read how they are done. The tendency to accept such performances as evidences of the beyond keeps the beliefs alive.

"To infer that because you cannot tell how an effect is produced, it is due to spirits, is about as logical as the inference of the man who found the harness on the rack and the horse gone, and concluded that the hostler had eaten the horse. As a fact many persons believe in the reality of spirits for no other reason than that they cannot account for how such effects are obtained. Others believe in survival because they are convinced that such and such private information could not have been obtained by ordinary means.

WARNS AGAINST PRESTIGE

"But the main reason why people believe in survival is because persons of distinction and sound training have endorsed the evidence. That is the argument from prestige, which naturally and properly has great weight. It is the deserved prestige of Sir Oliver Lodge as a physicist that carries over to his personal belief in the genuineness of spirit manifestations. As a fact the operations of his mind in the physical laboratory move in one manner, and in his reaction to the communications of mediums behave in altogether different fashion. It is totally unwarranted to accredit his personal views with the weight of his reputation as a physicist.

"So far as psychologists of standing go, it may be said that with very few exceptions they have nothing but severe condemnation for the position which Sir Oliver takes in these matters. Naturally few have been called upon to place their views on record. President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University has investigated all sorts of mediums and finds fraud and deception, conscious or subconscious, everywhere. Professor Coover of Stanford University has devoted years of patient investigation to the matter under Stanford request for such research. His conclusions are totally negative.

"Nor must it be supposed that Sir Oliver has not been answered in his own country. Sir Edward Clodd, banker and anthropologist, has devoted a volume to the complete refutation of such mystic views, and has called Sir Oliver to account for spreading darkness and superstition.

"In the interests of social sanity as well as in the name of sound science, it is important to make it plain that the men of science, psychologists, and all others who have a concern for the logic of right thinking, regard the position of Sir Oliver as a personal matter without scientific standing. For Sir Oliver as the representative of British science we have the most cordial welcome and respect; for the advocate of survival on evidence that is steeped in fraud and is full of childish irrelevance we cannot have any other feeling than that of the duty to counteract his influence."

ASSAILED BY PROFESSOR

The Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh, where Sir Oliver Lodge has delivered his lectures, has made public a criticism by Dr. Louis L. Thurstone, Professor of Psychology at that institution, who asserts that the movement to make the scientific world accept spiritualistic phenomena had received "a serious setback," because of the absence from Sir Oliver of his theory.

After describing the elaborate foundation of illustration from science which Sir Oliver laid to prove that the eyes and ears deceive, and that scientific progress has been a constant reversal of the evidence of the senses, Dr. Thurstone continued:

"Would it not have been proper for Professor Lodge to cite a few conspicuous cases which have been checked and verified with the scientific technique of a physicist? His lecture would have been effective in arousing interest if he had shown some of the precautions which he as a scientist must have applied in spiritualistic experiments."

DON'T FORGET
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
MABEL NORMAND
AT THE *APOLLO*

UNCHANGED IN 100 YEARS

Cuba The Only Government That Has Survived A Century

New York, February 8.—The United States stands out strikingly today as the only first-class power that has not had a change in its Government in the last 100 years, says S. K. Ratcliffe, an English journalist, in an address yesterday morning before the League for Political Education at Carnegie Hall. His subject was, "What Next for America—An Englishman's View."

He asserted that even England had found it expedient to change her parliamentary system to an enormous extent to meet changed conditions.

"America's social and industrial systems have been made anew," he added. "The world of industry was different when the American Constitution was created, and the coming of an immense population has completely altered the social system of the United States."

Speaking of the value of uncensored news, the speaker asserted that we were suffering from a "pair of evils connected with wartime censorships and programs," and that a country could not be free until it had "free news expressed by a responsible press."

FOREIGN MOVIES ARE BLAMED FOR UNREST IN JAPAN

Films Of Class Hartred And Violence Held Dangerous By The Censors

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Cinema halls that exhibit foreign films appeal far more to the Japanese than those showing films relating to folk stories of Japan alone, and in some quarters it is thought that the present existing social unrest is aggravated by the filming of foreign pictures depicting dramas of class hatred and violence.

The Osaka prefectural film censors are said to be alarmed at the growing trend of popular thought towards tearing down class barriers and thinking that some of the films exhibited at the cinema houses are responsible for aggravating this frame of mind and assisting the propagation of "dangerous ideas," are considering a more rigorous censorship of foreign films.

There is already a severe censoring of all films and yards of celluloid showing an ultra-sentimental scene, such as the meeting of long-separated lovers, is clipped off by the film censors.

Kissing is particularly objected to and often a love drama that ends in a kiss terminates so abruptly that for the person who does not know the restrictions in Japan, there is an impression of a bad finish to an otherwise excellent picture.

OSAKA IS ALARMED

Although Osaka may be contemplating a further censoring the films shown in that prefecture, the Tokio prefectural film censor informed a representative of The Japan Advertiser that there is no intention to extend the present censorship in Tokio. The present censorship of films was established in July, 1917, and is thought to be quite sufficient so far. The censor added that importers will not import films that are calculated to cause social unrest because the authorities will not allow these to be screened. In his opinion, the films that come from America to Japan especially the Universal films, are very good ones, and while affording pleasant relaxation, contain nothing objectionable that can be said to aid in producing unrest.

MAY PROHIBIT SMOKING

The authorities regret that in some movie theaters in Tokio, tobacco is indulged in. In Asakusa, the request of the authorities has been complied with. When the authorities issued a request, through the press, to avoid smoking, they were not enforcing an order, but, according to the film censor at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, if the request is not acted up to in the spirit in which it was sent, the police may be compelled to strictly forbid smoking. It is a potential cause of fires in cinema halls, and in enforcing the prohibition of smoking there, the authorities believe that they are acting in the best interests of all. A separate hall or corridor could be set apart for those who are unable to refrain from indulging in smoking for a couple of hours or so, and during the intervals these people could smoke there.

Hibachi that burn splutter charcoal, according to the censor, are not such a great danger. He thinks that their use is very little, but it is a matter of common sight during the winter to see several of these in joining the crowded main hall both upstairs and on the ground floor, with attendants and women warming themselves around them. Places of entertainment that draw crowded houses should see that more up-to-date methods of warming the hall are provided, both in the interest of the public and employes, as for preventing a fire. Further point is lent to this by the persistant rumor that the fire which recently destroyed a cinema hall in Asakousa resulting in a female attendant being burnt alive was caused by a hibachi.

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Far Eastern News Notes

Japanese Landlords Accused As Profiteers

The Japan Advertiser says:

The Japanese home-seeker, as well as the foreigner who wants to find a house for rent, is finding a great scarcity of houses and a great plenty of profiteering in Tokio these days. The dearth of houses is only half the tragedy—rapacious landlords and unscrupulous "agents" help to make the lot of the rent payer and house seeker a hard one. The police stations of the city are receiving many complaints of exhorbitant rentals demanded, and a new character in the tragedy, who calls himself the agent, is adding to the trials of our hero—Mr. Common People.

As an example of the tendency towards high rentals, the following story of a young Japanese who tried to secure a one-storied Japanese house with three rooms including one room upstairs, is interesting. It also throws a flood of light on the manner in which rapacious landlords, wanting to get rich as quick as possible, pay no heed to the hardships that the middle class is subjected to. The young man was asked to pay a rental of 45 yen, a guarantee deposit of 300 yen, and to pay for some repairs that had to be done. His salary was 150 yen a month, and needless to say the negotiations came to an abrupt end, and another complaint found its way to the police authorities.

House agents are willing to find a house, their condition being that a commission be paid, which varies from one to three months' rent. The agents and the owner are in close touch, and it is to the agent's advantage that the highest possible rent be exacted. Often house-owners request clients to apply through an agent. It is a significant sign of the times that the number of cases brought before the courts in which landlord and tenant figure have greatly increased.

Official assistance is not depended on very much by the people, as beyond talk of ameliorating the situation, there is no indication of plans suggested taking a practical shape.

Prince Going Home To Pick Four Wives

Without a sweetheart in the world, says a London Exchange, Crown Prince Ismail of Johore sailed the other day for his father's kingdom in the Malay Peninsula to marry four girls within a few weeks, picking three of the brides himself.

The ocean trip is Ismail's last youthful fling as a free man, but as he is known to be disconsolate over the matrimonial prospects awaiting him at home, it is questionable whether he will enjoy the voyage.

In the course of his eight years' study in England the crown prince, who is only 22, has been converted to a belief that monogamy is highly desirable if a man must marry at all. But reverine his royal father he now waives his own convictions, in deference to the paternal decree.

Crown Prince Ismail goes to his quadruple fate dutifully but with considerable dread.

Arriving home Ismail will have to show truly American speed in wooing, for he must have all four knots tied before he can sit as regent in place of his father while the latter sails away for his impending tour of Europe.

Johore, he says, long addicted to polygamy, cannot yet appreciate the virtues of monogamy but he wishes he could.

"I suppose I'll have to do it," said Ismail, as he finished preparations for embarkation.

American Sailors Are Hosts At Hankow

The Central China Post on March 11 says:

At the invitation of the officers and crew of U. S. S. Villalobos an enjoyable dance was given last night in the Victoria Hall. There was a general acceptance and a large attendance was present all of whom entered into the joviality of the occasion. The hall was prettily decorated with flags. "Old Glory" naturally being conspicuous, and refreshments were provided in abundance. The music was supplied by the Hankow Symphony Orchestra. The "At Home" was given by the hosts as a sign of gratitude to the American Women's Club and others for their entertainment of the members of the gunboat during its stay in port.

Influenza Fatalities Are Reported In Hongkong

The South China Morning Post of March 10 says:

Influenza resulted in 15 Chinese deaths during the week ended Saturday. There were also two deaths from cerebro-spinal fever out of five cases reported. Three cases of enteric were notified (one British) of which one ended fatally and there were two imported cases of smallpox (one British and one Indian). During the 48 hours ended Monday there were three Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal fever of which two were fatal. There were also one case of smallpox and one of diphtheria, both British.

Passenger Rates Will Be Raised On Pacific

Higher passenger fares on the liners crossing the Pacific are predicted by a prominent shipping man interviewed by The Japan Advertiser. Although the rates are now higher than they were before the war, they are not increasing in proportion to the cost of service, this man says, and the steamship companies cannot continue long to give the present accommodations for the present fare. On the first class liners of the principal companies the fare from Yokohama to San Francisco or Vancouver is now $250.

This shipping expert expressed the opinion that the present amount of travel to the Orient is abnormal, and is inclined to believe that when conditions resume normality there will be a falling off in travel to the Far East. Before the war, he says, the majority of trans-Pacific travelers were tourists and government and civil employes to and from the Philippines. At present this travel is augmented by a large number of American business men. The new Shipping Board steamers will amply accommodate the present visible travel when they are all in operation, which would make the construction of new liners a greater gamble than shipping men care to take. In case travel falls off the loss would be considerable.

Prohibition Where Is Thy Sting?

A Burmese correspondent sends the following to the Rangoon Gazette: It will be your honor to make the following known more widely. Burma has long discovered a herb called in Burmese E-gayit—which has a property effecting on alcohol with a great influence. For instance, say a quart of brandy or whisky in a bottle were mixed with about five grains of the juice of the tree; and allow them to settle their composition for one or two minutes. The brandy or whisky will only be a common aqua, if tasted; and no intoxicating property will be traced. Further, an experiment has been tried, that a piece of wood of the tree is used as fuel in a liquor manufacturing furnace, and when time ripens for obtaining liquor from the kettle, the liquid we procure is but condensed vapor and has no intoxicating matter.

Japanese Cities Plan Big Paving Program

The Japan Advertiser of March 11 says:

A big paving scheme embracing Tokio, Kyoto, Kobe, Osaka and probably Yokohama is taking definite shape and within the next few weeks is expected to develop into an actuality that will start Japan on a campaign of better highways, streets and sidewalks that will call for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of yen.

The better street program of Tokio will cover a period of ten years and that of Osaka about the same time. The Kobe, Kyoto and Yokohama schemes have not assumed definite shape, but these municipalities are actually in the market and consulting with foreign engineers relative to the improvement of their respective municipality principal highways.

Mr. T. Matsumoto, who has been in America studying the city street and pavement question, has been negotiating with and advising the local government and city authorities.

Churchmen Advocate New Plan For Tokio

The Japan Advertiser says:

A plan to provide the Tokio Union Church with a Y.900,000 establishment has been laid before the Inter-Church World Movement in America by Mr. J. Merle Davis, the authorised representative of the church's Board of Officers, and this plan has been approved and passed by the executive committee of the inter-church body. A report to this effect was made to the local church board at its last regular meeting, and the action of Mr. Davis in submitting this much enlarged plan for Tokio Union Church was enthusiastically endorsed.

The original Tokio Union Church Plan called for only Y.70.000, and with this in view a lot of 200 tsubo was bought at Toranomon last year for a church building. The larger plan was worked out by Mr. Davis and Dr. Doremus Scudder, former pastor of the Tokio church, after many conferences with financiers and church leaders in New York.

Navy Training Takes A Little Nerve

An observer at the Naval Training Station at Pensacola, Fla., leaping from the basket of an observation balloon. He is making a jump of 4,000 feet. That is how they train all observers for the navy. If the parachute works after he drops, he a good aviator. "If it doesn't—but let's think of something pleasant.

Labor Unrest Report Sent Out From Japan

The unrest among the laboring classes of Tokio seems to be growing, says the Japan Advertiser. The metropolis is suffering with a succession of strikes and the "go slow" or "taigyo" policy seems to be the fashion among the strikers. The strike of the Yawata foundry men, of the workers at the military arsenal at Koishikawa and of the tram employes have been barely settled when another one comes. This time it is the Tsukiji Naval Arsenal that is affected.

The chief object of the workers at the naval arsenal seems to be to secure an eight-hour day, and the concession made to the street car men seems to be encouraging the Tsukiji naval workmen to persist in their demands. Some time ago, the men sent a deputation to their immediate superiors and requested that they be granted an eight-hour day. The authorities replied that the matter would be submitted to the consideration of the Diet which was then in session. Before any decision could be arrived at the Diet was unexpectedly dissolved, and as a consequence the men's request was shelved. The "taigyo" policy was resorted to then by the disappointed workers on account of the "lack of sincerity," as they term the attitude of their superiors, towards them.

According to the Kokumin, one of the workmen is said to have stated that the main object of the present agitation is to lessen the working hours from 10 to 8 hours daily.

American School Is Closed By Japs In Korea

A Seoul despatch to the Jiji reports that the educational authorities of the Korean Government have ordered the Gaika Higher and Primary schools and the Baika Seminary of Seoul to be closed. Both schools were established and are under the private manageient of Mr. H. D. Appenzeller of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss Smith, both Americans.

The reason given for this order is that the students at those schools carried out patriotic demonstrations on the anniversary of the independence movement of Korea on March 1. The principals not only connived but, it is alleged, failed to comply with the order of the governor of the prefecture to punish the guilty parties.

The two schools have been associated with anti-Japanese movements by native students in the past, adds the report, and the authorities will be more strict with similar agitations by Korean students and the schools which show no efforts to suppress them.

Suffragists In Rebuke To Japan Police Chief

The Japan Chronicle of March 12 says: The Universal Suffragists, representing 68 different organisations, met at a restaurant at Hibiya on the 10th instant, and discussed their resentment against Mr. Oka, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, who is charged with utterances, in the course of his speech of instruction at the recent conference of the Chiefs of the various Police Stations in the capital, insulting to universal suffragists. The assembly agreed that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police should be called to account and be required to offer an explanation. An impeachment committee of nine who were appointed, were to visit the Chief of the Metropolitan Police the same day, but in compliance with the request of the latter, the interview was deferred to the following day.

Twenty Hydroplanes To Be Used On Mail Route

The South China Morning Post of March 11 says:

Final preparations have been made for inaugurating an aerial service from Batavia to Sourabaya by way of Samarang. Twenty hydroplanes will be used in the service.

House Famine Reported By Japan Newspaper

The Japan Gazette of March 13 says:

The house-famine still obtains in Yokohama, though building, on an intensive scale, is progressing all over the place. Every alley is littered with "shavings" and filled with hewers of wood. Houses, of somewhat better fashion than formerly, are going up in every street and on all vacant lots. The Grand Hotel is having an addition, much needed in the present crowded conditions in the hotel world.

Cost Of Living High In Philippine Islands

The Manila Times says: Some months ago, when it became evident that there was an unwarranted manipulation of stocks and prices of rice in the Philippine Islands, the Government took action to improve conditions by fixing what was considered to be a fair price for the cereal, and thus put an end to a serious food crisis.

Today the people of the Philippine Islands are faced with just as serious a crisis, which affects almost every known food product in the Islands, both home grown and imported. Housewives are daily faced with the problem of ever-increasing prices. Canned milk, vegetables, fruit, meats, etc., are being sold by the retail grocers at what might be almost called fabulous prices. Sugar, which is one of our most important home products and of which we are told there is an abundance in these Islands, is being sold at retail prices which would bear prompt Government investigation.

Just where the responsibility lies for this tremendous cost of food stuffs is not known, but one thing is very evident, that the Government should lose no time in looking into this matter which affects hundreds of thousands of people in the Philippine Islands.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Mar. 27
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Apr. 1
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Mar. 22

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Mar. 23
From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Mar. 29

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—The anticyclone is increasing in Japan, while pressure continues to decrease the Continent. The gradient mains easy, and the breeze derate, diverging from the imum in all directions. Wea mild and rainy, with fog in evening at the mouth of Yangtze.

20.—The pressure continues slow movement down. Wea misty or foggy and mild, breeze keeps on blowing E. S. E. then shifts to N sunrise.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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26615

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SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 283.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver and ports yesterday afternoon and docked at the Hongkew Wharf at four o'clock. The Monteagle sails for Hongkong direct at 10 o'clock this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Santhia from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara was expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Banca is expected to leave Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, March 24.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The s.s. West Ivan of the American Trading Co. is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle next Wednesday, March 24.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon, from Liverpool, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The B.I. s.s. Madras from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar left Calcutta last Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 8.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo next Tuesday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe from Vancouver and Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Thursday and is due at Woosung about 11 a.m. Tuesday. The inbound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. The Japan sail for Hongkong direct the same night and the outgoing passenger tender will leave at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf about one o'clock this afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of February 19, left Saigon for Shanghai and way ports at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive here on Monday, March 29.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 19	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Mar. 20	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Changsha	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	River ports	Anlan	Br. A. P. Co.
Mar. 20	Japan	Sulyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 20	Chinwangtao	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	Chinwangtao	Miyo Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
		Fusan Maru	Jap. K.M.A.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 19	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R. V. F.
Mar. 20	Chinwangtao	Shinon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	River ports	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 20	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	London, ports	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 20	Tsingtau	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	S., H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	Native Customs	Kienhsin	Chi. W. & Co.
Mar. 20	Hongkong, Canton	Saichou	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. Sopor and infant; for Chefoo: Mr. Towlson; for Tientsin: Miss Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Kamff, Messrs. D. Paterson, Stein.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong: Lieut. J. Lindsey, Sgt. N. A. Batute, C.S.M.A.P. Roberts, Lt. H. Graham, Lt. T. Younger, Sgt. T. A. Shith, Cpl. N. Narrington Rame, Lt. N. Clarke, Lt. G. H. Packer, Ste. J. Bryne Rame, C.Q.M.S.A. Smethwrst, Messrs. G. and B. Foosse.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru for America. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mole and 3 children, Miss Remea Masmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Apenes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ure Hummel, Miss G. M. Palmer and 2 children, Miss C. L. King, Mrs. K. Yano, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hykes and 3 children, Mrs. A. H. Benzeman, Mr. and Mrs. Toriumi, Mr. and Mrs. Narita, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuda, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Peters, Mrs. Nohara and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hunnex and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ottosson and infant, Messrs. C. Benzeman, A. E. Kean, F. K. Kempton, Adolph Gernet, T. Akita, J. H. Moore, Nicholson, Kashiwagi, Kodama, Tosa, Ukon, Tanaka, Fujita, J. Marshall, James Hunter.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Messrs. N. W. Leach, A. J. Gjessing, D. Yates.

Per H. O. s.s. Changon from Hankow: Mr. H. I. Schirhaist.

Per s.s. Monteagle from Vancouver and Japan ports: Miss V. Baty, Capt. H. A. Boyd, Mrs. H. A. Boyd, Miss M. Boyd, Miss D. Boyd, Mr. W. C. Davidson, Miss A. F. Forge, Miss T. A. Forge, Mr. L. C. Healey, Mrs. L. C. Healey, Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. T. Kerrigan, Mr. W. J. Monk, Mr. H. G. Page, Miss A. Skafjild, Rev. C. H. Smith, Miss M. T. Smith, Miss E. A. Vokinss, Mr. H. H. Werblow, Mr. E. D. Alexander, Miss B. Batt, Mrs. C. R. Drake, Miss R. Gilbertson, Mrs. W. G. Holiday, Mr. J. P. Harrison, Mr. J. Kittel, Mr. K. W. McDonald, Mr. B. Mox, Mrs. D. Nesland, Mr. M. G. Maitland, Mr. J. L. Wood, Mrs. C. H. Wheeluck, Mr. E. Henningsen, Mr. H. P. Bankert, Mr. E. F. McFarland, Mrs. M. S. McFarland, Miss R. D. McFarland, Mrs. A. F. Stewart, Mr. E. H. Haug, Mrs. F. Hinds, Miss W. M. Hinds, Mstr. R. F. Hinds, Mr. Wm. Ianson, Mr. D. G. Lau, Mr. F. S. Lin, Miss A. Rassmussen, Miss S. Solbrig, Mr. N. V. Potoloff, Mr. A. M. Zaintchkovsky, Mr. W. J. Kovohlepsky, Mr. P. Levenshiel, Mr. L. Klein, Mr. D. Tasmove, Mr. Wen Soon San.

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28474

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28458

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
Notification No. 294
PERIODICAL TICKETS (045/1)

The public is hereby notified that Periodical Tickets of one, three, six and twelve months available between any two stations will be on sale on and after 15th March, 1920.

Such tickets, cost, and full particulars governing same, can be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager directly or through the station master of any station.

(sd) S. C. SHU,
Manager Director.

Tientsin, 10th March, 1920.
28394

HAUL BY MOTOR TRUCK

C. G. C. Service
ALWAYS at YOUR DISPOSAL

For Estimates apply to:—
THE CHINA GARAGE Co.
TEL. C. 2403 21 FOOCHOW ROAD

THE FIRST AND LAST WORD IN HAULING

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 7, 1920, at 2 o'clock p.m. previsely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1919, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 16, 1920.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Acting Consul-General for Sweden.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
K. YAMASAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
R. REAU,
Consul-General for France.
S. STECKMEST,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
J. A. SCHUURMAN,
Consul for the Netherlands.
ANTONIO M. DA SILVA,
Acting Consul-General for Portugual.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
28445

NOTICE

This is to notify the public that Miles M. Sherower has not been associated with The Trans-Pacific or The Japan Advertiser since December 15th, 1919.

Tokyo, 13th March, 1920.
28516

FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

From April 1st, 1920, the French Municipal Council will issue separate licences for motor freight vehicles, freight trailers, motor delivery tricycles, trollies, pony carts or vans.

For particulars, apply to the Tax Office, French Town Hall, Rue du Consulat.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
28529

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PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
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Kailan Mining Administration
Household Coal

On and after March 9th the price of Household Coal will be $13.00 per ton delivered to private houses only within the Settlement limits. Apply, cash with order, Household Coal Department, No. 1 Jinkee Road.
28161

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28284

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Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
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Tel. Central 1125

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Thoresen and Co., Hongkong to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920
at 3 p.m.
at his Sale's Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

THE STEAMER "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons nett Reg.
1800 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft
Speed 10 knots

This steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salved, and towed to Bangkok where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.

The steamer to be at purchaser's risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid.

For full particulars, apply to:
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
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or
O. Thoresen, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 10th March 1920.
28467

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Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

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27452

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on Monday, the 29th March, 1920, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will e closed from the 22nd to the 29th March, 1920, oth days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28273

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28274

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(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

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Women's Diseases
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Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that the eighteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Canton Road on Wednesday the March 31st, 1920, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 16th March, 1920.
28470

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Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
27310

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.
Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.
Consulting hours: 10—12 a.m. and 3—5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD
Telephone Central 3214
Residence: 45, BOONE ROAD
Telephone North 2035
27302

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code $20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition) $30.00
Bookkeeping and Accounting (by Joseph J. Klein), (Ph. D. C. P. A.) ..... $ 3.00
Democracy and The Eastern Question (by Thomas F Millard) ..... $ 4.00
The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China (Published by The North China Daily News) $90.00

FOR SALE AT
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road Shanghai 周茲康西書莊

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Klangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4668.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Sweetmeat Castle
No. 16 Nanking Rd. Entrance: Szechuen Rd.
CARAMELS Chocolate, Orange, Lemon, Cherry and other CARAMELS.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cernish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Taiping	Delhi
Haiphong	New York	(F. M. S.)
Hankow	Peking	Tavoy
Hongkong	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Iloilo	Yokohama	Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabea."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAMP.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	NewChwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,982.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 891,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Philippines
Shanghai		Manila
Peking		Cebu
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Straits Settlements
Hankow		Singapore
Hongkong		
Canton		Dominican Republic
Manchuria		Santo Domingo
Harbin		San Pedro de Macoris
India		Sanches
Bombay		Santiago
Calcutta		Puerto Plata
Rangoon		
Japan		Panama
Yokohama		Panama
Kobe		Colon
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Antwerp	Vladivostok
Brussels	
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juar
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	South Africa
Santiago	Cape Town
Valparaiso	Trinidad
	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital ... Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

C. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuYokohama	Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.
Commercial Credits established.
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch,
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
28 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920

We are in receipt of cable advices from Rome to the effect that period of subscription to these Bonds has been extended one month, or until April 10th.

This will give an opportunity to those who have not yet invested in these Bonds to invest and to those who have invested to invest more.

The rate of exchange is very favorable at the present and the issue price of Lire 87.50 being still in effect these Bonds should offer a very attractive investment.

Bonds are in denominations of Lire 100 or multiples thereof and yield 5% interest on the par value which is 5.71% on the issue price.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen, General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 16, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	18-20
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	60-65
Woodcock	each	50-55
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	50-60
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	6-8
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per dos.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-16
Egg Plant	per lb	6-8
French Beans	„	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	10-12
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 lb.	$8.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PRINC

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnan Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
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For San Francisco	
Korea Maru	Feb.
Venezuela	Mar.
Standard Arrow	Mar.
Nile	Mar.
Stanley Dollar	Mar.
Tenyo Maru	Mar.
West Sequana	Mar.
For Tacoma	
Javary	Feb.
Africa Maru	Mar.
For Seattle	
Cross Keys	Feb.
Kashima Maru	Mar.
Wheatland Montana	Mar.
For Vancouver	
Empress of Russia	Mar.
For Galvestone	
West Cheswald	Feb.
For New York	
Suveric	Feb.
Moorish Prince	Feb.
Tottori Maru	Mar.
Melville Dollar	Mar.
For London etc.	
Pyrrhus	Feb.
Iyo Maru	Feb.
Atsuta Maru	Mar.
Kashmir	Mar.
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar.
Pembrokeshire	Mar.
Hyson	Mar.
For Liverpool	
Hector	Mar.
For Hamburg	
Ume Maru	Feb.
For Genoa	
Glenavy	Feb.
Glenariffe	Mar.
For Marseilles	
Commandant Mages	Mar.
Amazone	Mar.
For Trieste	
Persia	Feb.
For Bombay	
Dunera	Mar.
For Calcutta	
Arratoon Apear	Feb.
Japan	Mar.
For Saigon	
West Kader	Feb.
For Singapore	
England Maru	Feb.
Texas Maru	Mar.
Orteric	Mar.
Meithven	Mar.

POLICIES OF U.S. ARE ALARMING TO SOUTH AMERICANS

Sensitive Latins Want Washington To Take Definite Stand On Monroe Doctrine

Washington, February 12.—Central and South American countries have become suspicious of the insistence by certain members of the United States Senate of a reservation to the peace treaty which would give this country alone the right to interpret the Monroe Doctrine.

The note addressed to the Department of State by the Government of Salvador, asking the United States to define at this time its interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine means that Central and South American republics will not enter the League of Nations if they must sign away to the United States the sole right of determining what the Monroe Doctrine means without any understanding in advance of what it does include.

NATIONS HOLDING BACK

The situation is a direct outgrowth of the Senate debate, and reports here indicate that the prospect of bringing the Pan-American countries into the League of Nations hinges directly on the purposes and motives of the United States as revealed by the discussion in the American Senate.

To the original statement by President Monroe of the national policy of preventing European countries from acquiring territory or colonising in this hemisphere, the Republics south of the United States have no objection. But they have watched the Monroe Doctrine interpreted variously by Republican and Democratic administrations in such fashion as to evoke suspicion on the part of their peoples that the Monroe Doctrine means to the United States a bulwark against European interference, but the privilege of doing as it please south of the Rio Grande. South America hasn't forgotten Elihu Root's refusal to make the Monroe Doctrine a common principal of international understanding in this hemisphere, nor has President Roosevelt's remark about the use of "international police power" been dismissed from the sensitive minds of Latin American statesmen.

GRATIFIED, YET WORRIED

They are gratified that the United States keeps Europe out of this hemisphere, but worried over the repeated interference by the United States in what they construe as their own affairs. The question asked by Salvador was prompted by the fear that with the United States out of the League, Europe would be left to determine what constituted "an impairment of the validity of such regional understandings as the Monroe Doctrine" as the covenant now reads.

There is no objection to the statement that the United States alone shall be permitted to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, but there is a decided aversion to leaving blank just what the future interpretation of the Doctrine shall be.

The moment any Central or South American countries sign the conditions of the covenant of the League they would of course accept the principal that the Monroe Doctrine is not affected, but if a reservation is added saying as Senator Lodge and the foreign relations committee has framed it, that the Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted by the United States alone, is outside of the jurisdiction of the League, the Southern Republics would refuse to put their signatures on the contract. They say it would be a plain admission on their part that the United States alone can interpret the Monroe Doctrine as it pleases.

WILSON SOFTENS LANGUAGE

It will be noted that President Wilson, impressed no doubt, by the arguments of Latin American diplomats at the Paris peace conference used less harsh language when he referred to the Doctrine as "A regional understanding." That would seem to imply that there must be two parties at least to an understanding, and that the disputes would be worked out purely by Pan-American countries without interference by European members of the League. This is a logical consequence of the Wilson policy toward Latin Americans revealed from time to time in the last seven years.

On one occasion, Mr. Wilson announced the readiness of the government to pledge itself to guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republics south of the Rio Grande. This pledge was accompanied by a reciprocal pledge to enter into a mutual promise to respect each other's boundaries, but failed owing to the outbreak of the European war, which upset all diplomacy in this hemisphere.

Mr. Roosevelt's policies were not intended to hurt the feelings of Latin American people, but his annual message to Congress in 1904 is still regarded by statesmen south of the United States as likely to be in the mind of his intimate friend and party colleague, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. In that message, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Chronic wrong doing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilised society may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilised nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrong doing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power."

CANNOT TRUST U. S.

"It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realise that the right of such independance cannot be separated from the responsibility of making use of it."

The trouble is that while the foreign philosophy will be approved as applying to backward countries like Hayti and Santo Domingo, it is resented by proud and well developed nations like Chile, Argentine and Brazil and even smaller countries whose civilisation and culture has reached a development as advanced as that of the United States. South America would prefer that the American republic should enter into a regional understanding about affairs on this hemisphere and that the Monroe Doctrine shall merely be understood as applying to European interference and non-colonisation as originally phrased by President Monroe. They never will agree to a blanket reservation giving the United States alone the right to interpret the doctrine. They are much more likely to insert reservations of their own reserving the right to be consulted and to dissent from any interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States or any other power which threatens their territorial integrity, political independence or sovereignty.

Thus the facts of the protracted debate disclosed that Europe is disappointed over America's delay. Central and South America is suspicious. Some declaration by the Senate and executive branch of the government on the true direction of the foreign policy will be necessary before the trust reposed in the United States during the recent war will be restored.

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Of a wife and twins and a Ford that twisting
Sometimes gets the thing to run.
Of these first three cares, it's number one.

Charlie gets the kiddies and friend wife diked out.
He's the proudest little daddy, and, without a doubt,
They start on a trip for 'A day's Pleasure.'
Wife asks, "Got another tire, dear? "Charlie answers: "Sure!"

Charlie steers the Henry in the right direction,
And the thing runs good to a street intersection
Manned by a traffic cop, big and nifty,
Who says: "I ain't seen that car since eighteen-fifty.

Charlie and his flivver cause an awful fuss,
Then Charlie and the traffic cop get in a sticky muss.
Says the cop: "Poor nut, where is your driver's license?"
And Charlie bumps the traffic cop into underground incense.

Then Charlie takes his family for a trip on the river,
But the voyage gets stormy and upsets his liver.
While stingly folks ate food delicious.
Charitable Charlie was feeding the fishes.

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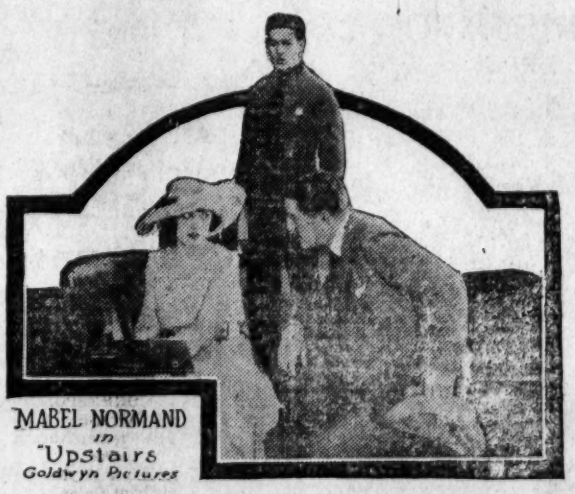

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, March 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Chartered S.S. **Hwahlee**, 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, March 22**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Legge, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, March 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, March 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, March 23**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain T. Yasukawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, March 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Wednesday, March 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachi Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, March 25**, at about o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K Mail Wharf on **Friday, March 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, March 26**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. Outside Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Saturday, **March 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Monday, March 22**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SIWRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 3.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 23**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, March 23**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 25**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Yukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **April 3.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Sunday, March 21**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **March 21**, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Canton Road. jetty at 11 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

NEWCHWANG Direct.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 23**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELDe & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, March 25**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang**, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Saturday, March 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s. Y'poo wharf on **April 3.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

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C. N. C.

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West Cahokia*	"	30	West Cahokia*	" 25

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West Moreland*	Apr.	15	West Embrie†	May 4
West Embrie†	"	30	Editor†	June 4
Editor†	May	30	and Fortnightly	
and Fortnightly				

* Baltimore † New Orleans
For rates, space or other particulars, apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE: FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. L. EVERETT, VICE-PRES.
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557. J. S. EMENS, AGENT
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S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
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†S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	28th
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S.S. "NILE"	MAY	5th
S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	23rd

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WEST JESTER	April 16	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
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taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
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*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
* Carrying Passengers.

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S. S. "BEN SALEM" .....April 20

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For rates and further particulars apply to
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26779

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(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. 'BANCA" (cargo only) 28th March
S.S. "KHIVA" 31st March

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DILWARA about 13th April

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MADRAS" 28th March.

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Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
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To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
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Monteagle	Apr. 2	†Emp. of Japan	Mar. 23
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Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

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(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	April 1
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 12

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Himburg via ports:—

DAKAR MARU	13,000	Capt. M. Furuhashi,	Mar. 29
WAKASA MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	Beginning of May

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KATORI MARU	21,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	April 17
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	April 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Mar. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Mar. 27
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	April 2

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Mar. 29

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	April 3
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Sneaki,	Mar. 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Mar. 27
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Mar. 31

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 28
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

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Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

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Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship
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"Gabo"* - - - via Saigon March 18th
(*Cargo only)

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On or about March 25th
(Subject to Alteration)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

AGENTS
Tel. Cent. 2727 Chekiang & Nanking Roads.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 20, 1920.
OFFICIAL.
Weeks $11.00
Ewo Cotton Tls. 675.00 Mar.
Tls. 750.00 June
Y'poo Cotton Tls. 45.50 March
Tls. 49.00; 49.50 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 66.00 Mar.
Tls. 72.00 June
New Eng. Tls. 27.50 XD.
UNOFFICIAL.
Chinese Eng. Mining Tls. 25.00
Ewo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 750.00 June
Y'poo Cotton Tls. 45.50 March
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 73.00 June
Tls. 74.00 June
New Eng. Tls. 27.50 XD. Cash
Tls. 31.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 119.00
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 Tls. 92.50

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated March 10:

Business in the share market has been brisk throughout the week and the chief feature is the marked increase in the prices of all Cottons with far more business passing for both cash and March and June settlements. At the close of business today the market is firm in all classes of stock and especially strong in Cottons and Langkats.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Is it your family,
or
A Life Assurance Office?
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Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 20, 1920.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/4=Tls. 2.73
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $3.69
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 139¼=Tls. 0.71
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $0.97
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls.167
Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash per tael Tls. 187.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	70⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	5 11/16%
4 m/s.	5⅝%
6 m/s.	6%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 50.24
Ex., New York on London	T.T. G.$3.78½

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 7/4
London	Demand 7/4¼
India	T.T. 320
Paris	T.T. 1870
Paris	Demand 1873
New York	T.T. 139
New York	Demand 139¼
Hongkong	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 32¾
Batavia	T.T. 352

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 7/8½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 7/8¾
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 7/9¾
London	6 m/s. Docy. 7/10
Paris	4 m/s. 2020
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 149¾

Tourists' Exchange
@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch 7/7=
Sh. Tls. 26.38
G.$50 @ exch. 143=
Sh. Tls. 34.96
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1940=
Sh. Tls. 12.88
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

Today's Banks Selling Rate for Marks
Marks 8,500 .....=Tls. 100
" 100 .....=Mex. $1.61

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 10,000 .....=Tls. 100
" 100 .....=Mex. $1.35

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.95
"	100	New "	$1.35
Selling:	100	Old "	$2.05
"	100	New "	$1.45

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls.	2.11	@ 8/6¼	£1
"	1	@ 2083	Fr. 23.20
"	0.62	@ 144¾	Gold $1
"	1	@ 31	Yen 3.59
"	1	@ 323¼	Rupees 3.60
"	1	@ —	Roubles —
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated March 19:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet, with prices inclined to be mixed.

Tsatlee Filatures.—SSS Mars, 1, Tls. 870.

Steam Filatures.—Some interest has been shown at about Tls. 50 decline from top rates.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis
Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::
10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr. Tel. Central 1840

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 20, 1920.
Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 29.00 March
Tls. 29.50 April
Tls. 30.10 May
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.
Tls. 46.00 March
Tls. 47.00 April
Tls. 48.00 May
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 58.30 March
Tls. 60.50 April
Tls. 62.10 May
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 72.20 March
Tls. 74.50 April
Tls. 77.00 May
LOCAL YARN
Local Yarn for Standard, 16's
Tls. 204.70 March
Tls. 203.00 April
Tls. 203.80 May
Tls. 205.00 June
Tls. 205.00 July
Local Yarn for Standard 20's
Tls. 231.00 March
Tls. 229.50 April
Tls. 228.00 May
Tls. 226.00 June
Tls. 226.50 August
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 246.50 March
Tls. 226.50 April
Tls. 224.00 May
Tls. 222.60 June
COTTON:
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 33.00 March
Tls. 33.30 April
Tls. 34.00 May
Tls. 34.00 June
Tls. 34.20 July
Tls. 34.40 August

Cotton Market Reports

A. B. ROSENFELD AND SON

China Cotton.—Holders during the period under review have adopted a more or less "Wait and See" policy due partly to the sharp drop in Silver, although exchange is still 7d. above parity, and partly owing to the supplies not coming out freely.

Mills, on the other hand, are discriminating in their purchases, presumably having sufficient stocks for the completion of their Yarn sales to June and July.

We venture the opinion, however, that with the exception of the immediate future, the likelihood much cheaper cotton up to the time the new season's crop comes on the market, is unlikely for the reason that the labor unrest in the Bombay mills has retarded the production of spinnings and holders in India are asking prices which, with the present Rupee exchange, prohibit the importation of this grade of Yarn.

Indian cotton has advanced approximately Rupees 5 per Khandy and purchases by China are very slow owing to exchange, but more especially due to the local mills holding aloof.

Liverpool, March 11:
Liverpool Market:

	Pence.
Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	82.50
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.25
Good Middling American, Spot	28.10
Good Middling American, May	24.99
Good Middling American, July	24.09

Market, weak.
New York, March 18:
New York Market:
Spot 41.00 cents.
May 38.01 cents.
July 35.23 cents.
October 32.06 cents.
Market, firm.
Bombay, March 15:
Indian Market:
Broach 504 Rps. per Khandy.
Market, steady.
Shanghai Market:

	Tls.
Shensi	33.25
Tungchow, Spot	32.75
Tungchow, April-May-June	33.50
Shanghai, Spot	29.00

Shanghai, M. Ginned, Spot 29.00
Tone of the market, steady.

J. SPUNT AND CO.

China Cotton.—While the fluctuations have been within a narrow range, prices on the whole continued steady throughout the week under review. Comparatively very little business is reported to have been consummated and the general sentiment on the part of consumers is that lower rates may yet be experienced though such a condition may not cover any lengthy period of time.

The lower stocks of Cotton in the interior this year as compared with that of last year, the ever gaining strength in Mid-American and Indian Cotton coupled with the weakening silver exchange cannot but tend to fortify the position of the local staple and therefore any available offerings that may come forward now and then should commend itself to both those requiring immediate and future supplies. Tone of the market, steady.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$310 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$440 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 170 B.
Yangtsze	$235 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$200 B.
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	220/— B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 34½ B
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 24 B.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 152 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 118 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 x D B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 132½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 62½ B
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 15 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 665 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 425 B.
Oriental	Tls. 320 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 360 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 65 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 45 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$220 S.
Green Island	$7¾ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 17 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 100 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12 S.
Licwellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 85 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$7
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 7½ B.
Pengkalai Durian	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 0½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.30 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.45 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 11 B.
Tlobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 63
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 100

S. Sellers 8a. Sales. B Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.
Telephone No. Central 295

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Fushimi M.	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kweilin	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	Monteagle	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
TOMORROW							
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, March 23.							
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Hongkong	E. of Japan	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	E. of Japan	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Ichang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Ewatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	suiyang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 24.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinklang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinklang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 25.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Cheklang	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, March 26.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Andes M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 2	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec. 16	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 25		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec. 25		Newchow		
Dec. 31		Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan. 15		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 21	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 24		Saintan		
Feb. 3	Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 7	Amoy	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 15	River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 18	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix.
Feb. 19	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 3		Hwahjah	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 6	Chinwangtao	Hwahsin	Chi.	H. H. Co.
Mar. 6	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 6	Wuhu	Simferopol	Br.	
Mar. 9		Hri. Isles	Am.	L.A.P.N.Co.
Mar. 11	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 11		Hwahwu	Chi.	C. G. S. S. A.
Mar. 12	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Mar. 14	Hongkong	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 15	Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 16	Dairen	Chile	Dut.	E.A. Co.
Mar. 16	New York	Dacre Castle	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Mar. 16	River ports	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 16	River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 17	New York	Westerner	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 18	Hongkong	Tilmanoek	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Mar. 18	Japan	Unda	Br.	A.P. Co.
Mar. 18	River ports	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 18	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 19	Dairen	Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 19	Japan	Wollowra	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 19	Hongkong	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 19	Foochow	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 19	Japan	Kawa Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 19	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 19	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 19	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 19	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 19	Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Mar. 19	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 19	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 19	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 20	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	River ports	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Mar. 20	River ports	Sniyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 20	Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 20	Chinwangtao	Miyo Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Mar. 20	Chinwangtao	Fusan Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
0	42	9	7	0	57	9	6

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
11	53		

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6 11 p.m.	7 11 p.m.	6 6	6 10	5 21	6 55

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For March 30.17 in.
766.6 mm.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B.N.B.	Mar. 15	Bee	Br. gun-boat
M. M. B	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
Y. P. D.	Jan. 10	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Feb. 17	Toba	Jap. gun-boat
I. C	Mar. 4	Uji	Jap. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Feb. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O.D.W.	Mar. 4	Woodcock	Br. gun-boat

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the 27th, of MARCH. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on April 11th. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Malwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight of Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. Andur Maru, Capt. T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on or about April 14. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, March 23, 1920
The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, March 26, 1920
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

Thursday, April 1, 1920
The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 11 a.m.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
RESOURCES PESOS 231,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA
GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL
BRANCHES 37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES
CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS
CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
1 B The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741
J. W. MILLER, Manager.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, March 23rd.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 24th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo in godown at 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 25th.—Household Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Very Superior Household Furniture at 34 Rue Massenet.

TUESDAY, March 30th.—Vintage Wines and good provisions in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10th.—Postage Stamps, a superb lot including China, Ceylon, Pence, Straits, Hongkong, Kiaochow, etc., at 2.30 p.m.

MARCEL

Wait for the big Easter surprise at Marcel's
Beautiful Easter Gifts from Paris
Novelties never seen before in the Far East
Call round at Marcel's and see for yourself

Nos. 242-243-244A SZECHUEN ROAD

28541

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.

Young American with seven years' experience in New York business houses. College education. Very rapid in shorthand and typewriting. Open for engagement May 1. Particularly qualified in the importing and exporting line or as secretary. Address to Box No. 259. The China Press.

28472

S.S. HAROLD DOLLAR

The Steamer S/S Harold Dollar is now discharging her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bill-of-ladings for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of Damaged goods will take place at the wharf on Friday, March the 26th, at 2:30 p.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

28550

THE public is hereby notified that from this date

Mr. H. W. ROBJOHN

will be in charge of our Far Eastern Branch Office, and has been duly authorised to sign on our behalf.

The Norwegian Atlas Insurance Co., Ltd.,
E. C. ENDT,
Secretary.

15th March, 1920. 28543

BRITH

LUNT: At Peking, on the 19th March, 1920, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Prescott Lunt.

28538

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

NOTICE

SIN WAN PAO CO.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Sunday, March 28th, 1920, at 5 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. O. BOJESEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

28544

DEATH

On the 20th March, 1920, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Patrick Francis McMahon, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, the 21st March, 1920, at 4:30 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

TO LET

From April 1st, A Select Town Residential Flat, facing south, with new modern bathroom and separate independent kitchenette attached, electric light fixtures and current supplied, hot water geyser service piping, sanitary disappearing wall beds, etc.

Apply to
THE BEN BUILDING,
Central Phone No. 1930.

28548

HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)
THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED
THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE
THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD
IS
HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN PRICES SMASHED

Some of the things we sell:—

Speedy Stitchers . . Mex. $1.00 each
The Handy sewing machine.
Check Protectors Mex. $1.50 each
Protect yourself before it is too late
"Genco" Razors Mex. $1.60 each
Try one and you will be pleased
Sewing Machine Needles $0.35 Doz
Best and cheapest on the market
Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Lubricants, Cameras
and many others, in fact, anything you want.

Liengyi Mercantile Company
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Rds.
Telephone: Central 2683

28408

Income Tax Returns

Income Tax Return forms (personal and corporation income and profit tax) have been received for 1919. Application for same should be made to the Shipping Office, American Consulate General, during office hours. It is important that these returns should receive early attention.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul General.

28512

Sealed bids will be received up to April first for the purchase of the old flagpole now lying to the south of building No. 13 of the United States Consular property. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul General

28455

S.S. Melville Dollar

The Steamer s.s. Melville Dollar has finished the discharge of her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Monday, March 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.

The Robert Dollar Company

28515

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

"RUSSIAN"

Keyboard National Typewriters

Just Received

Complete with leatherette carrying case

$50.00

Be sure you get Model No. 3

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Mackbauck
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We beg to announce to the public that we shall remove our office from the Oriental Hotel to No. 12 Ezra Road on the 21st day of March, 1920.

YU FONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Telephone No. C. 338.

28528

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED lady gives Manicuring to ladies and gentleman, also shampooing and hair dressing. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

28540 M. 21

WANTED to rent, foreign style houseboat for one or two months, from April 15th. Give particulars, price, etc., to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

28546 M. 21

WANTED, loan of chow dog (male) for breeding, or willing to give pedigree bitch in exchange for two male pups. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

28501 M. 21

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, one and two room suites, very large rooms on ground and first floor, at and near this address. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

28464

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

SITUATIONS VACANT

NURSE or nursery governess wanted temporarily, to attend daily at home in western district, and look after one small boy; good salary. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

28539 M. 21

FOR six to eight months, competent man to take over temporary charge of office staff and building. Knowledge of bookkeeping, and modern office routine under Shanghai conditions essential. Apply to China Continuation Committee, 5 Quinsan Gardens.

28545 M. 24

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT: One of our Courses in Commercial Illustrating, Newspaper Illustrating, Caricaturing and Cartooning, Magazine and Book Illustrating, Industrial Design, etc., will give you preparation for pleasant and well-paid employment. Increased use of advertising in China demands more Commercial Illustrators. I.C.S. Illustrating Courses include drawing outfits and materials needed. Send for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED by foreign firm, experienced shroff for general import and export business. Must be able to speak English and make himself generally useful in all lines. Good prospects for capable man. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

28478 M. 20

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, expert codist, wants position as cable clerk, salary Tls. 150. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

28535 M. 23

CAN any firm offer suitable employment for an experienced salesman. Thoroughly acquainted with local and interior markets. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

28537 M. 27

EXPERIENCED import man, very friendly with local dealers, open for immediate engagement. Can supply first-class market shroff, and guarantee business. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

28537 M. 27

CAPABLE clerk seeks immediate engagement, experienced in shipping, coding, bookkeeping, filing, typewriting. Has export knowledge and good references. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

28531 M. 23

YOUNG man, with first-class experience in banking, at present employed, desires change of position. Has knowledge of accounts. A.1. references. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

28520 M. 23

STEWARD, twelve years experience in first-class hotels in France, Poland, Germany and Russia, desires position. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

28508 M. 21

AN AMERICAN graduate lady artist (Chinese) desires position to do commercial drawings, designing, lettering, etc. with an American firm in Shanghai. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXPERIENCED steno-typist seeks position as private secretary, or similar work, preferably during morning hours. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

28428

YOUNG accountant desires work after office hours. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

28509 M. 21.

AMERICAN, 23, thoroughly experienced in import and export office routine, desires position. Can also do code work, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

28499 M. 21.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for rent, house furnished or unfurnished, with 3 to 5 rooms, kitchen, garden. In French town. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

28523 M. 23

WANTED by American couple, to rent small furnished house, having modern improvements. Occupancy desired within next two months. Write, giving location and price, to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

28506 M. 25.

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH lessons given by an experienced English gentleman teacher; new easy method. Apply 9 Ezra Road, top flat.

28547 M. 21

FRENCH taught to children or adults by experienced and well-recommended young French lady. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

28533 M. 23

MINING ENGINEERING: In your own home you can receive complete training in Metal and Coal Mining, Prospecting, Smelting, etc. I.C.S. Textbooks easy to study and apply in practice. Necessary supplies such as Blowpiping, Drawing Outfits, etc., carried in stock by China Agency for convenience of students. Write for information today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

EXPERIENCED lady gives English lessons. Willing to go to pupil's house in day-time to teach. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

28452

HIGHLY-EDUCATED artist, painter, sculptor gives lessons in painting, sculpture, 'cello playing, French language, decoration. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

28505 M. 21.

IF YOU are interested in learning Gregg or Pitman shorthand from competent American instructors, apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

28491 M. 24

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

TO LET

with board, from the 24th inst., a furnished flat with verandah and bathroom attached. Also from the 1st prox., a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom, hot and cold water. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. N.432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens

Vacant April 1st, One large front room with bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple.

Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

TWO large back rooms and one small room, one front and one back room, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

28549

TO LET, large nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

28552 M. 21

TO LET, in a lady's private residence in Bubbling Well Road, a large bed-sitting-room with bathroom (with or without board), suitable for one or two persons. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

28554 M. 21

FOR RENT, well-furnished modern flat, near Bund, for married couple; containing large bedroom, dining-room, kitchen and bathroom, every convenience. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

28555 M. 24

TO LET, with board, from 1st April, large comfortably furnished room, with private bathroom, suitable for married couple, two bachelor friends, or a single occupant. All modern comforts. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, nicely furnished room; bathroom attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

TWO comfortably furnished rooms, with verandah and bathroom attached, to let, with board. Suitable for family or bachelors. Private family, Quinsan district. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

28502 M. 23

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, big airy room, single or double. Telephone and tennis. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

28461

TO LET, with board, a large comfortable room, having private bathroom. Convenient location on three trams lines, in Western district. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS, or telephone West 1450.

28492

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman, of quiet habits, wants comfortable room in accessible district, with European (not German or Russian) family; Breakfast and dinner at home. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

WANTED, well-furnished room, with board, in private English family, for young lady. Bubbling Well Road district. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

28428

HOUSES TO LET

KULING bungalow for rent. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, house, six rooms, Tls. 55. Western. Furniture good, must be taken over with lease. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.

28526 M. 21

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

28162

MATRIMONIAL

GENTLEMAN in outport wishes to correspond with honest and educated young lady (23-27) with view to matrimony. Replies confidential. Write to Box No. 334 c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

28534

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED, one large room for office in central district. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

28532 M.

WANTED, office space of about 1000 square feet. Immediate occupation, central district. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

28482 M.

EXCHANGE AND MART

BUICK, four cylinders, five-seater for sale, with detachable winds and summer tops, in excellent condition throughout. Apply Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

WYCKOFF and White, 12 stop symphony organ, suitable for mission hall. Also new cabinet grafonola (electric). May be seen at any time. Apply to Box 3 THE CHINA PRESS.

28542 M.

FOR SALE, imported perambulator, in good condition, Owner leaving for home. Apply Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

28536 M.

FOR SALE, one 7-9 h.p. powerplus Indian motor-cycle with side car; electric model. Owner going home. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

28551 M.

UNDERWOOD typewriter in very good condition. Will accept offer nearest to $100. Leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

28556 M.

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new 50 cents a dozen single blades; 75 cents, double; Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

FOR SALE, at manufacturers' cost prices, spot cargo, perfect condition: carbon jobbers' twist drills from Lincoln Twist Drill Company, die screws and plates from Champion Blower Forge Company, bolt clippers, carborundum wheels, cheese cutters, Nicholson files, various motor parts, etc. For inspection and price apply to Box 266. THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, two-seater Saxon car, newly painted and overhauled, new tyres, electric lighting, in perfect condition. Price Tls. 400. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

28530 M.

FOR SALE one Stearns-Knight 4 cylinder, 5-passenger touring car in excellent condition and running order, recently overhauled and furnished with new top and new battery; owner going home. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones—West 1641, 1642 and 1643.

28514 M.

MODERN five-seater touring car for sale, newly overhauled and painted, new non-skid tyres all around. A bargain, Tls. 700. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

28513 M.

FOR SALE. We have received a large consignment of twist drills manufactured by the Standard Tool Co., Union Twist Drill Co. and Cleveland Twist Drill Co., sizes from 3/64" to 1½", which will be sold at attractive prices. Apply to B. Dieden and Co., Ltd. 2 Jinkee Road.

28527 M.

SIX cylinder, two seater Oakland motor car, used only five months. Owner going away. Price Tael 1,450. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

28498 M.

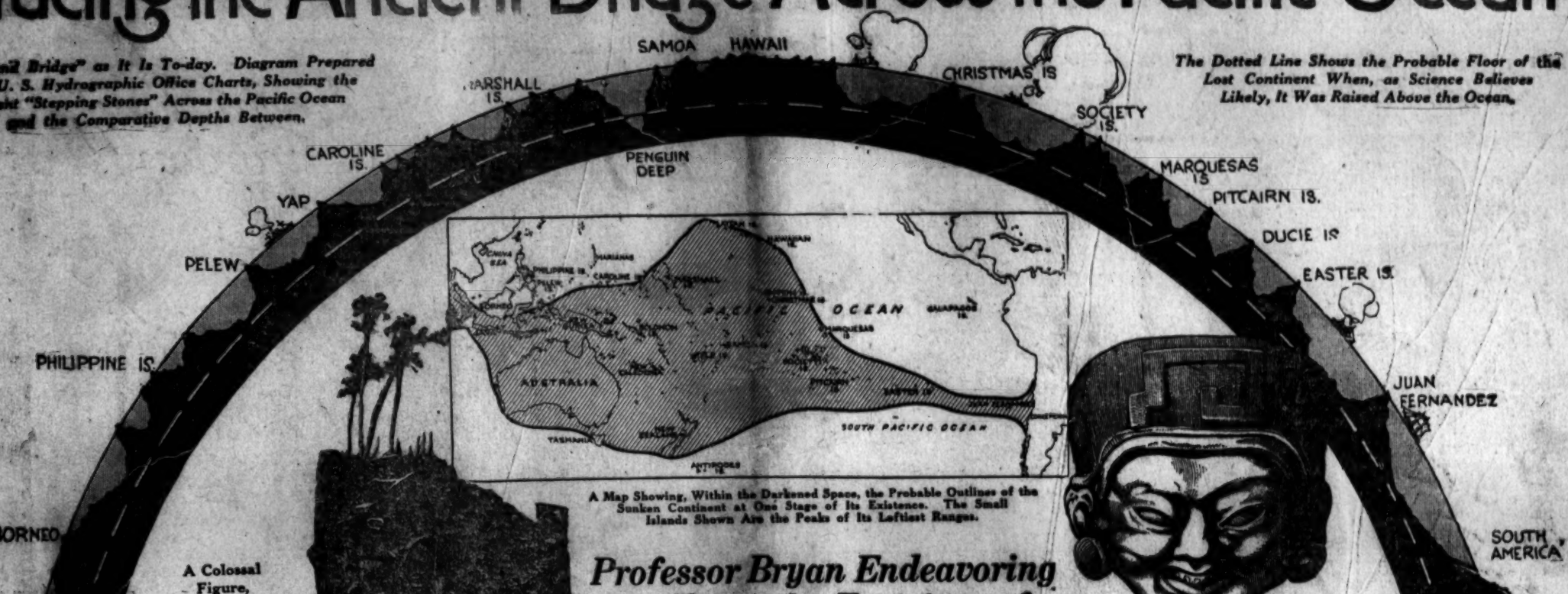
FOR SALE: Boarding house, completely furnished, 15 rooms, to be sold as a running concern. Each room occupied by guests, Bubbling Well district. Apply to Box 301 THE CHINA PRESS.

28473 M.

ONE of the handsomest touring cars in Shanghai for sale, cheap. A seven-passenger Hudson newly painted and overhauled, excellent running condition, four speeds, almost new cord tyres. A genuine bargain. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, six-cylinder, seven-passenger Buick car, in fine shape and a good bargain. Used less than 6,000 miles. Price wanted, Tls. 1,500. For trial or inspection apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

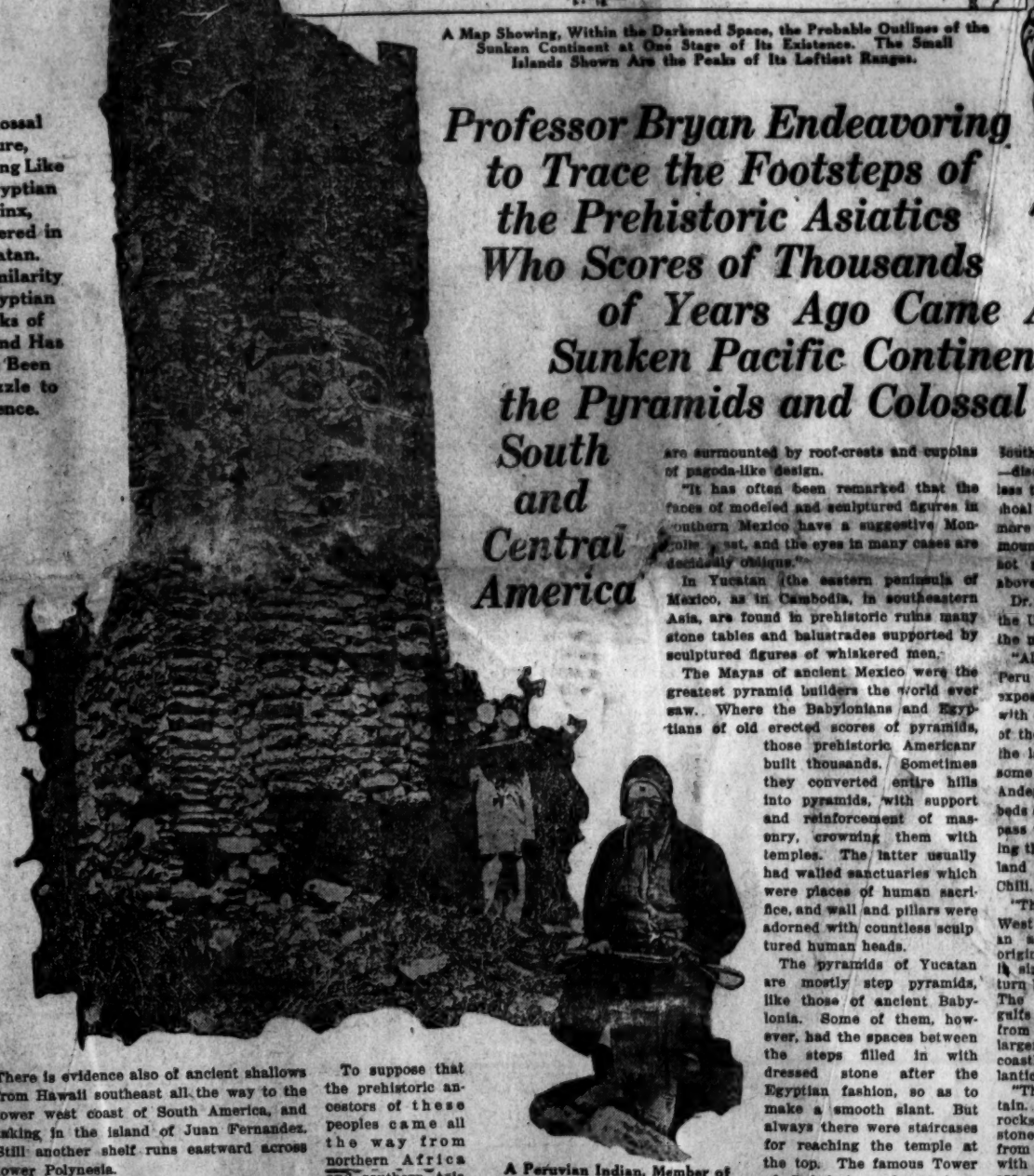
Tracing the Ancient Bridge Across the Pacific Ocean



The "Land Bridge" as It Is To-day. Diagram Prepared from U. S. Hydrographic Office Charts, Showing the Present "Stepping Stones" Across the Pacific Ocean and the Comparative Depths Between.

The Dotted Line Shows the Probable Floor of the Lost Continent When, as Science Believes Likely, It Was Raised Above the Ocean.

A Map Showing, Within the Darkened Space, the Probable Outlines of the Sunken Continent at One Stage of Its Existence. The Small Islands Shown Are the Peaks of Its Loftiest Ranges.



A Colossal Figure, Squatting Like the Egyptian Sphinx, Discovered in Yucatan. Its Similarity to Egyptian Works of the Kind Has Long Been a Puzzle to Science.

A Prehistoric Terra-Cotta Head from Vera Cruz, Mex., Which Has the Oblique Eyes and Other Characteristics of the Chinese.

Professor Bryan Endeavoring to Trace the Footsteps of the Prehistoric Asiatics Who Scores of Thousands of Years Ago Came Across on the Sunken Pacific Continent and Built the Pyramids and Colossal Ruins of South and Central America

By Dr. W. H. Ballou.

WAS there in far distant prehistoric times a vast continent where now is the Pacific Ocean—a continent covered with great forests, threaded by deep rivers, studded with tremendous mountain peaks and dotted over with stone cities, the domes of the people of this lost land?

Professor William A. Bryan, who holds the chair of zoology and geology in the College of Hawaii, believes he has found evidence of the existence of such a continent in the shape of little fresh-water molluscs which he discovered on the island of Juan Fernandez, just off the west coast of South America.

Juan Fernandez is the island made famous by Robinson Crusoe. That worthy was never more surprised to see the footprint in the sands than Professor Bryan was to see these molluscs. They closely resembled species found upon Hawaii—but how had they crossed the thousands of miles of sea between the two places?

The islands of the South Pacific are, of course, but the summits of submerged mountains.

There is, however, no unassailable evidence that the mountains whose peaks are the islands were once all above the surface—forming a continuous and continental land mass.

Yet if the molluscs found by Professor Bryan turn out to be the identical species as those on Hawaii they form very convincing evidence indeed of such a condition. For there are no means by which they could have found their way from Hawaii to Juan Fernandez or vice versa than along the courses of rivers! And if there were rivers there must have been land for the rivers to flow through—land, that is to say, extending from Hawaii to the coast of what is now South America.

And if such a bridge is proved one of the most baffling mysteries of the world will be in a fair way of being solved—the riddle of the pyramids and ruins both of Central America and South America, so like those of Egypt, their legends so like the Northern African and Asiatic, and a civilization with such striking similarities to that of Asia that it has seemed impossible not to have been in some manner connected with it.

The continental mass, if it existed, probably ran from Southeastern Asia, taking in Australia, New Zealand, Java and a portion of what is now the Malay archipelago. It extended further north than the Hawaiian Islands. It is probable that at that time there were no Andes Mountains. The subsidence which carried this lost land beneath the waters of the Pacific at the same time raised the great western South American mountain chain and perhaps our own Rockies. The subsidence, Darwin proved, was gradual. Even after the main land mass disappeared it is probable that a tremendous bridge extended for a time clear across the ocean. The United States hydrographic charts show a strip of shallow water still running all the way from Hawaii to Midway Islands, thence southwest to the Marshall Islands, west to the Caroline Islands and Yap and southwest again to the Malay Archipelago.

There is evidence also of ancient shallows from Hawaii southeast all the way to the lower west coast of South America, and taking in the island of Juan Fernandez. Still another shelf runs eastward across lower Polynesia.

It may have been that on the submerged continent originated both the Asian and the South and Central American civilizations—that the same human stock, fleeing from the cataclysm, was split, developing through the ages on opposite sides of the dividing waters. But it is more likely that human stocks originating in Asia made their way in latter times over the still existant bridge or bridges.

For lack of a better theory, it has long been accepted as fact that the New World was originally peopled by Asiatics who crossed by way of Bering Strait. The Strait, being only forty miles wide, and frozen over in Winter, this idea was undeniably plausible. But there have been serious objections. If that theory were correct, how explain the fact that in pre-Columbian days there was no civilization worthy of the name north of Mexico, whereas in the latter country, in Central America, and in Peru there were peoples with highly developed arts, industries, and even literature?

How explain the fact that these advanced peoples had traditions and customs wholly different from those of the North American Indians?

All the evidence points to the conclusion that their ethnic stocks were derived from sources not the same as those from which came the North American tribes. Their culture resembled very strikingly the cultures of southern Asia and northern Africa, the likeness being especially striking in their architecture, their sculptures, and their forms of religious worship. It extended even to their gods.

To suppose that the prehistoric ancestors of these peoples came all the way from northern Africa and southern Asia by way of Bering Strait, and thence made their way southward to Central and South America, without leaving behind them anywhere north of Mexico the slightest trace of their civilization, seems on the face of it an absurdity.

If, on the other hand, the former existence of a trans-Pacific land bridge be accepted, all of the mystery is cleared up. We can then recognize the Incas of Peru, the Mayas, the Toltecs and the Aztecs as peoples transplanted from the equatorial regions of the Old World to the equatorial regions of the New World.

Says Professor W. H. Holmes, Chief Anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution:

"As we pass to the south (in America) the works of man take forms so diversified and extraordinary that the inquiry is frequently raised whether the Arctic gateway has been the only means of admission to ancient America.

"Diversified and remarkable are the correspondences existing between the architectural and sculptural remains of middle America and those of southeastern Asia. In both regions the chief structures of the ancient cities are pyramids ascended by four steep stairways of stone bordered by serpent balustrades and surmounted by temples.

"The snouted masks of the Maya sculptures have an insinuating way of suggesting the trunk of the elephant, and the upturned jaw of the mythical serpent is equally reminiscent of the treatment of the cobra jaw in the Far East. Temple walls are surmounted by roof-crests and cupolas of pagoda-like design.

"It has often been remarked that the faces of modeled and sculptured figures in southern Mexico have a suggestive Mongolian cast, and the eyes in many cases are decidedly oblique."

In Yucatan (the eastern peninsula of Mexico, as in Cambodia, in southeastern Asia, are found in prehistoric ruins many stone tables and balustrades supported by sculptured figures of whiskered men.

The Mayas of ancient Mexico were the greatest pyramid builders the world ever saw. Where the Babylonians and Egyptians of old erected scores of pyramids, those prehistoric Americans built thousands. Sometimes they converted entire hills into pyramids, with support and reinforcement of masonry, crowning them with temples. The latter usually had walled sanctuaries which were places of human sacrifice, and wall and pillars were adorned with countless sculptured human heads.

The pyramids of Yucatan are mostly step pyramids, like those of ancient Babylonia. Some of them, however, had the spaces between the steps filled in with dressed stone after the Egyptian fashion, so as to make a smooth slant. But always there were staircases for reaching the temple at the top. The famous Tower of Babel is understood to have been designed on this pattern. It was rebuilt three times—once by Nebuchadnezzar—and was so wonderful that the tongues of men were confounded in trying to describe its marvels.

The best preserved of all the Yucatan pyramids is El Castillo, or The Castle, at Chichen-Itza. It is 230 by 190 feet at the base, 80 feet high, 60 feet square at the summit, and was crowned by a temple 18 by 44 feet and 24 feet high. The platform at the top was reached by four stairways each of which had ninety-two steps, guarded by balustrades in the form of huge sculptured serpents, whose heads and protruding tongues rested on the ground, while the bodies and tails extended upward to the top of the pyramid.

If the former existence of a land bridge be assumed, it may explain the monkeys in tropical America. They could make their way across from Southern Asia, as did human beings. Other animals likewise, of course. The bears of South America are nearly related to those of Southern Asia, and the jaguar of South America is very like the leopard of the Old World.

Considering that part of the supposed bridge which joined South America with Hawaii, we find its two terminal "piers" represented by great volcanic formations. The Hawaiian Islands are the exposed tops of huge volcanoes, and, as everybody knows, a tremendous plutonic activity is still manifested there.

Half way between the west coast of South America and Hawaii is Oceana Bank—discovered in 1891. The depth there is less than 400 feet, but on all sides of this shoal the bottom drops precipitously to more than three miles. It is a "drowned mountain"—an extinct volcano that does not rise quite high enough to emerge above the surface of the ocean.

Dr. J. W. Gregory, professor of geology at the University of Glasgow, in his book on the making of the earth, has this to say:

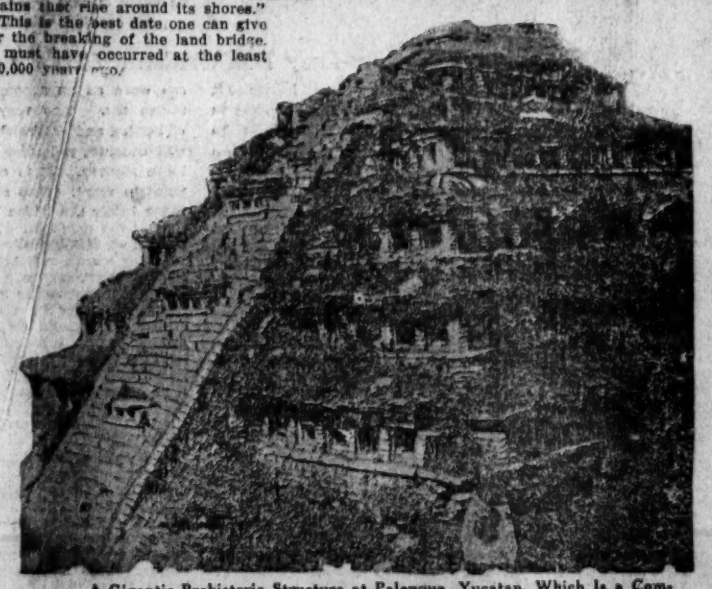
"Along the western coasts in Chili and Peru there are some very ancient rocks exposed at the foot of the Andes, and they, with the sedimentary materials to the east of them, indicate the former extension of the land westward into the Pacific. For some of the sedimentary rocks in the Andes near the western coast consist of beds of pebbles, which become smaller and pass into sands further to the east, showing that the source of these materials was land to the west of the present coast of Chili.

"The Mediterranean and the seas of the West Indies are the last remnants from an ancient ocean called Tethys. The original basin had been greatly diminished in size, but the Tethys has gained in return by giving birth to the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic has been formed by two gulfs which extended north and south from the Tethys, and they by repeated enlargements, due to a foundering of the coastlands have developed into the Atlantic.

"The age of the Pacific is much less certain. The widespread range of marine rocks of the age of our new red sandstone suggest that the Pacific may date from the Trias, but its close connection with the circum-pacific mountains, which are of Kainozoic age, suggests that it has existed in its present form only from the date of the elevation of the mountain chains that rise around its shores."

This is the best date one can give for the breaking of the land bridge. It must have occurred at the least 100,000 years ago.

A Peruvian Indian, Member of a Race Whose Perplexing Asiatic Resemblances Is Explained by the Bryan Theory of a Bridge Across the Pacific.



A Gigantic Prehistoric Structure at Palenque, Yucatan, Which Is a Combination of the Egyptian Pyramid and the Chinese Pagoda Form. Above It Is a Chinese Building, Strikingly and Strangely Similar in Its Circling Terrace.

Evening Elegancies by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1409 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Novelty of This Evening Coat Is in the Shawl-Like Collar of Ermine.

The Only Crown Permitted by Republican Customs.

A Harem Gown with Anglo-Saxon Modifications.

A Turkish Costume with Modern Adornment.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

EVENING is elegance time. Likewise it is the time, if ever, for extremes in dress. There is what might be termed after 6 o'clock sartorial license. The line of demarkation between the dress before and after that hour is, like the law of the Medes and Persians, unyielding.

An officer in the late war, being praised for his valor, remarked that he didn't deserve all the kind things that were being said about him. Said he: "There is one thing that nothing could make me do. I would face a court-martial rather than do that."

"And that?" asked a beauty who had hung flatteringly upon the hero's words all evening.

"That," he responded, "is to wear a dinner coat at five minutes before six."

The adornments displayed on this page are clearly for six and afterward. They would be as out of key before that hour as a bagpipe in a symphony orchestra.

The large middle figure is one of the most candid of the trouserette dresses. The Turkish nether integuments made of soft satin show from a little below the knee line to the ankle. With this is worn an apron-like tunic of wide front and back panels of satin. These are confined by one of the broad sashes that we are accustomed to see worn as an accompaniment of the Ottoman fez. The very low cut bodice is of beaded and embroidered tulle. It is, you will observe, a bodice composed largely of loose sleeves. It is draped to a sash-like point in front. The side panels or sashes reach below the apron line, and even below that of the trousers. The costume may be termed an Occidentalized robe of the Orient. In other words, a harem attire with Anglo-Saxon improvements.

The evening wrap shown in the upper left-hand corner is a striking combination of baby lamb and ermine. The collar of ermine is nearly half as large as the wrap itself. It falls to a graceful point in a shawl-like effect at the back.

The headdress shown in another picture is of Oriental splendor. This is such a tiara as, having rested on the brow of a Sultan's favorite, is coveted to enhance the magnificence of an American millionairess's collection of jewels.

Fourth of the group is another adaptation of the harem dress. Long panels of satin trim the Turkish trousers, which are attached to an embroidered band. The garment is supported by jewelled shoulder straps. This is a costume that is becoming to those to whom it is adapted, and is suitable only for most intimate occasions.

Spring Styles Permit More Fortunes To Be Spent On Furs

Designers, Taking Cue From Winter Of Unprecedented Extravagance In Peltry, Invent Small, Fanciful Garments Of Same Material To Meet The Mild Days

(*New York Sun*)

New York, January 15.—The furriers are having a mad, gay time of it.

New York has been the storm center of this peltry buying. The wealth of the country is usually expended in luxuries in its huge centers, as France found out during the war and America found out the day after the armistice. The fact that a state of peace did not really exist between the belligerents had no effect on the lavish manner in which money was poured out by those who had it.

This was true of France, England and Germany, as of America. Madame Paquin said that in the forty-eight hours after the armistice she disposed of the largest number of fur coats at the greatest prices she had ever received. The powerful merchants of London said that the rush for fur coats last winter was the most extraordinary development in the changing character of social conditions in England. People bought fur coats who had hitherto not possessed sufficient warm underwear.

It seems that in America the women did not rush toward the purchase of extravagant peltry until the peace summer was over. They left their lavish buying until this year, but none can say that they have not indulged in it to the limit of opulence since October ushered in one of the mildest of autumns. The extreme cold weather that immediately preceded Christmas brought out in New York among its millions of shoppers, who represented different classes from all over the continent, an array of furs that was like unto the costumery of Greenland, or rather an opera bouffe of Greenland. One counted a sufficient number of sable coats at the Ritz-Carlton during the lunch hour to support a family for life, and that was on the day after December 17, on which the world was to come to its end!

True, as one of the furriers pointed out, many of these wraps had emerged from cold storage and were worn as an evidence of thrift. Others had been made over from handsome garments of fur that had gone out of fashion; but a woman must have ample income to even afford the alteration of a fur coat with the prices for such labor mounting like Jack's beanstalk.

A FORTUNE FOR A COAT

Peltry is a pearl of price these days, no matter how it is handled or where it is bought, and by this token one realises that there is vast wealth in the country, despite the taxes and H. C. of L. Not all of the splendid peltry coats are old possessions. Many of them bear the mark of 1920 and the label of a new furrier, so their cost is self-evident, and cost is the dominating topic of conversation on the American continent. This would shock grandmother, for to tell what things cost was once considered a sign of ill breeding; to talk of one's expenses or the inflation or reduction of one's income was looked at as the kind of bad taste not permitted by those who were selective in their choice of social companions; but all these distinctions have been swept aside with other notions.

SABLE A COMMONPLACE

It may sound absurd to say that so many sable coats and capes are worn to the opera, to lunch parties and in the streets during the afternoon that they have lost the thrill they gave to an observer. Yes this is true of New York, and when one says New York it is not to limit the fashion to those who live in that city. That would be an absurd basis on which to write fashion. The truth, as you all know, is that what is worn in New York is representative of what is worn all over America, because the vast majority of States and cities have their representatives in New York throughout the year.

The way to get an idea of what is fashionable and what is not is to observe the New York crowds, especially, during June and December. During that time hordes of Americans pass through that city without ceasing. Therefore, when, during the shopping month of December, one saw masses of chinchilla wraps, of ermine without stint, there was actual evidence of the way in which the American women had spent money on peltry.

As further evidence here are statistics which are given by Women's Wear, the trade paper that knows.

It speaks of a sable wrap that has just been sold for $90,000 and of many that have been sold to women this winter for $50,000. That's a neat little total just there.

It quotes one Fifth Avenue house as saying that in one day seven mink coats were purchased, each one for over $3,000. It states that all the furriers declare that this has been the best season in the history of the trade and that never before has there been such expenditure in peltry and never before have women in and out of society bought with so lavish a hand. The dressmakers say that prices which they are afraid to ask women and which to them sound staggering are met with a smile and an order.

And be well assured that the common garden animal does not sell cheap in this flurry of furs. Nothing that has hair and hide goes for a small price. The legend is that a string of beads could buy furs from an Indian, but today that string of beads would have to be one of matched pearls.

The cat, the raccoon, the opossum, the mink, the otter and the beaver are American hide bearing animals which have reached a value beyond the furthest imagination of those early trappers who accumulated large fortunes and grew to be American household names.

Through the usage of these furs we do not depend wholly on Europe for our precious peltries now. We persuade the world to wear what our vast forests produce. Mink and beaver have reached an incredible price, as an example of the value put upon American fur. Hudson seal, the genuine, not the imitation, also sells at a high price and is bought by the average woman who may be working for her living.

A comforting statement made by the furriers is that the American woman demands a high grade of fur today; that cheap coats and neckpieces do not sell as well as they did five years ago. Perhaps everything is priced so high that a woman prefers to spend a few more dollars and get something genuine that will last, especially as her own income, if she is a wage earner, is higher than it has ever been in the history of industrial life.

HOW THE DESIGNERS WORK

There is a segment of women who regard the end of January as the day and month to buy reduced fur coats. Are they wise? Not even a prophet can answer that question, nor can a soothsayer foretell disaster or benefit from such a custom.

In those good old days, which are probably legendary and not true, fur coats remained in fashion for years at a time without alteration. There are few, very few garments that can boast of this potato existence in these riotous times.

Certain types of motor coats that are worn in city streets as well as country lanes are the only ones that run true to form year in and year out; they are loose at all angles, hang plumb from shoulder to knees; they are belted or unbelted as the wearer wishes, and their pockets are as plentiful as those of a doughboy.

It has come about that even fashionable women prefer these coats to others. One sees them slipped off to disclose the most formal afternoon gown. The reason? The use of the motor as the constant means of transportation to and fro.

These are the women who divide their purchasing of furs into two parts: the huge comfortable coat which serves every hour of the day and all the informal hours of the evening when one is in the open, and the fantastic piece of fur that is made to serve a chill day in the early spring or as an accessory to a thin frock in the drawing room or restaurant.

It is on these smaller furs that attention is focussed this week, for every one already knows whatever there is to know about comfortable coats. They are sable if one has an immense bank account and is trying to avoid taxes, or they are mink, beaver or several other kinds of semi-precious furs.

Small, fanciful furs, however, are as varied as the days of winter. It is in this field that the designers are working like beavers. They are twisting and turning various peltries that grew on beasts wild or tame, in order to build up alluring little garments that will keep women interested in furs and provide them with an accessory that guarantees a new appearance to an old gown.

There is quite a flash of imagination shown by individuals in arranging these small fur pieces. The majority of them are suggested by the women who buy them, who have arrived at the conclusion that a lengthy visit to the furrier often results in a new and amazing trifle that lends distinction.

Smart women prefer individual designs to the commonplace which is bought at the shop and has been copied since November. Some of them will go to pleasure resorts and smiling skies; others will be worn in an atmosphere of steam heat; others will have their full fling when the winter breaks and the fur coat becomes unbearable.

The reason these small pieces of fur have their innings is the fashion for retaining bits of peltry over decollete gowns in the house. Now that some of us are thoroughly launched in the shortest of French skirts and sleeves, with a decolletage that extends to the depth prescribed for evening, we find ourselves willing to wear warm accessories that give becoming tones to the flesh.

It is a curious thing that the Americans have done in adopting the abbreviated costume of the French eight months after Paris launched it and at the moment when Paris has partly decided to make longer skirts, longer sleeves and possibly a filled in decolletage. In fact, some of the best of the new French gowns have collars that reach to the chin and sleeves that cover the kunckles. However, our women are more keenly interested in what is worn in America than what is being launched or abandoned in Paris for the reason that few care to be either ahead or behind the prevailing fashion in their own town. That's what counts.

The designers, seeing the quarter from which the wind blows, have been only too happy to throw out hundreds of these French "bathing suit" gowns to a public that was snapping at them, and the furriers, treading on the heels of the dressmakers, saw their chance to cover up bits of the exposed flesh with cleverly arranged pieces of peltry.

RESULTS OF INSPIRATION

The small pieces of fur worn by the women who loiter through this page are not to be found at the shops. They can only be copied, and for that reason they should appeal to those who are desperately weary of the commonplace, the conventional, the garments that one sees in fifty shops in a great city.

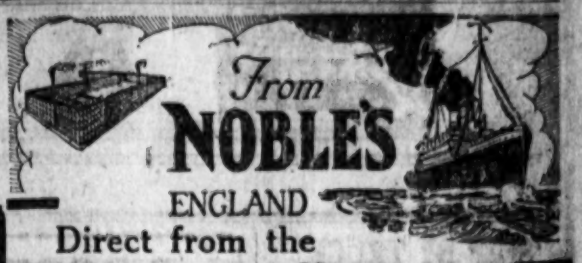
It may be that these fur pieces were made from odds and ends of peltry in the possession of certain women, but the furriers also should be glad of the chance to use up what odds and ends they possess.

There is a scarf, you see, of white coney, which is buttoned with jet and edged with black. It is an alluring garment, to my mind, and signifies a commendable attempt to cover too much skin exposed by a black velvet gown which is more skirt than frock.

Then there is that breastplate, such as ancient warriors wore when they went forth on their crusades. It is made of striped fur with a high collar that gives a point to a chin that may be square. (We are so anxious to be feminine again, you know.) It is merely two pieces of peltry attached to the shoulders and heavily girdled with gold and lined with dull gold satin. There is a waistcoat of genuine Hudson seal cut after the pattern used for a man's waistcoat. It has no sleeves but a rolling collar of white coney, white fur buttons, also tiny lapels to the slashed pockets below the waist.

As for the small Spanish jacket of black broadtail, it has a fascination all its own. It is not possible to follow the fashions of Madrid or to suggest the portraits of Goya without tickling the imagination. This little jacket is lined with Aphrodite blue, which shows strongly under the wide bell sleeves, and there is a blue collar embroidered with silver, and small silver buttons that splash down each edge.

Aphrodite blue, you may wish to know, is that amazing Egyptian blue used in the costumes of the colorful presentation of "Aphrodite" in New York.



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The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the offices of the North China Daily News, Shanghai (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send today for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all Wearing Apparel for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Tailor-Made Costumes	Underwear	Made to Measure Suits
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TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

SILK HOSIERY

Made of best Chinese Silk—Guaranteed to Wear

STOCKINGS $2.15 per pair | **SOCKS** $1.10

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ON

THE DRESSING TABLE

of every woman who is proud of her personal appearance, and who knows the "Little Secret on which Good Looks Depend," will always be found a dainty jar of

POND'S VANISHING CREAM

which effectively protects the skin from cold, dust and wind.

Your skin pays for it every time you expose yourself to the weather. The cold dries it; the wind robs it of all natural oil; the dust flies into the pores and coarsens them. The next day your complexion is florid, harsh, rough, altogether unlovely

You can protect your poor skin from this punishment. Before going out, rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream into your face, neck and hands. It disappears at once. It can never come out again in a dreadful shine, for it is absolutely greaseless. Now the wind and cold cannot dry or chap your skin; the dust cannot work into the pores. Do this every time you go out, and your skin will remain soft, smooth and lovely.

PERFUMED with JAGQUEMINOT ROSES

Sold Everywhere

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1920

'SHIP BY TRUCK' MOVEMENT GROWS

Firestone Tire And Rubber Company Has Established 63 Bureaus In As Many Cities

"The time has come when the motor truck is playing an important part in our national transportation system," says J. B. Straehla, local Manager of the Firestone "Ship by Truck" Bureau. It is conceded that the motor truck has earned its place in the sun and that it has a field of operation all its own. Within this field a motor truck service can be operated to the profit of the owner and the advantage of the public.

"With the constantly increasing demand for motor trucks as a medium of making quick deliveries there comes a corresponding need for the "Ship by Truck" Bureau to bring in closer touch the shipper and the motor truck operator, so the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is taking the initiative in that movement and established sixty-three "Ship by Truck" bureaus in as many different cities. The advantage of this "Ship by Truck" bureau is to be a clearing house for trucking information and promotion. Studies are being made of general trucking conditions and these facts will be published. Shippers can find out routes, road conditions, names of truck lines or rates.

"Truck operators are put in touch with the opportunities for business. Farmers, dairymen and fruit growers are enabled to move their products to the city by truck. They tabulate the facts gathered by all related agencies of the locality; good road bodies, manufacturers' association, truck operators, organisations, garages, etc. They supply these facts to interested parties. All inquiries whether by telephone or letter, receive prompt attention. These bureaus are established to serve the public. In every town are many shipments that can be handled by motor transport better than by railway. To judge whether it will be more to their interest to use the motor truck or the railway, in any given case, the shipper has but to consult the local Ship by Truck Bureau. The idea is to make service stations of the bureau for both truck owners and shippers.

"Return load bureaus will be automatically formed as the work of the Ship by Truck Bureau broadens and their scope becomes better known. The Ship by Truck Bureau will gather a great amount of accurate information to be distributed broad-cast. Every conceivable economic aspect of motor truck transport will be studied. In other words, Ship by Truck Bureaus means service—a service founded by facts."

MOTOR CAR DEALERS USE AIRPLANE IN PINCH

Aerial Transportation Is Rapidly Becoming An Important Asset

Aerial transportation is rapidly becoming an important factor in our everyday life and the modern business man who finds that the loss of few hours often means the loss of thousands of dollars realises that it is a vital necessity to his organisation.

M. Frank Strauss, sales manager, of the newly organised White-Humphires Company, which will distribute the Standard Eight and Commonwealth cars in Northern California and Nevada, flew by a Curtiss seaplane from San Francisco to Sacramento and back in a successful effort to outwit Father Time.

C. M. White Jr., vice-president, and H. T. Humphires, treasurer of the firm, recently received a carload of Standard Eights from the Eastern factory but on the arrival of the cars found that they had overlooked the very necessary license plates for them. Furthermore, in communicating with the registration office at Sacramento it was discovered that unless some member of the firm personally attended to the registration it would be nearly two weeks before the plates could reach San Francisco.

Not to be beaten by a technicality, White and Humphires immediately made arrangements to transport Strauss to Sacramento in one of the Curtiss seaplanes. Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock in the morning Strauss flew to Sacramento, transacted the necessary business and was back at his office before lunch the same day.

Humphires was a Captain in the field artillery during the war, while Strauss held the same rank in the ordnance department. Both have seen active duty overseas and it was there that they first realised the possibilities of the airplane and its commercial future.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HIS BILL WRONG AGAIN— THAT'S ODD
ISN'T THAT STRANGE? WE ALWAYS MAKE MISTAKES ON YOUR BILL MR PICKINGS
YES YOU SEE YOUVE CHARGED ME WITH A BATTERY THAT I PAID FOR TWO MONTHS AGO
IT'S ALWAYS HIS BILL
Y'KNOW THEY TELL ME THAT EVERY TIME THAT I COME TOO- I'VE GOTTA BILL TO BE FIXED UP AFTER HIM
AW THEY ALWAYS SLIP ME THAT OLD BULL— THAT'S THE WORKS— I THINK THE WHOLE GANG ARE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL GRADUATES
AN' TALK ABOUT ALI BABA AND THE 40 THIEVES— PHEW—
IF THEY'RE BOOK KEEPERS I'M A HAPPY BARTENDER
YOU TELL 'EM I STUTTER
INDOOR SPORTS
TAKING YOUR BILL BACK TO THE SERVICE STATION IN ORDER TO HAVE 15 OR 20 MISTAKES IRONED OUT OF IT.

British Public Clamoring For Cars

Patriotically a people will endure ungratified wants with patience while their nation is at war, but immediately hostilities cease they assert themselves, and the longer they have been deprived of their need the more insistent is their demand to be supplied. This is just what has happened in Great Britain and to perhaps a very little less extent in the other European allied countries or for that matter all of the belligerent countries.

Initially there were restrictions against imports and at the same time practically no production, hence would-be car users were and still are paying fabulous prices for second hand cars. With a year lapsing since the armistice was signed the manufacturers have produced very little, although they have booked orders for two years to come.

September 1 the restrictions were removed and cars have been pouring in at a great rate since, but with hardly any appreciable diminution of the demand.

Naturally this situation was attractive to unscrupulous dealers and individuals who saw in it the opportunity to capitalise it for their own benefit and so motor profiteering has been rampant. The Motor Trade Association has been doing its best to check by "stop listing" those agents belonging to the association who were proved to have accepted more than the list price for used cars. This, however, could not reach the second hand dealers or those who purchased new cars for speculating. Large sums were paid for positions in line to receive delivery.

What has principally worried British manufacturers is the threatened American invasion. As long as it was possible they kept car imports restricted, meantime, no doubt, exerting themselves to the utmost to increase their production, but impotent to make much headway on account of the difficult especially on account of labor troubles. The "slow strike" in British factories has been a chief element of delay, the output per man being generally less than half that of 1914 and less than one-third that of the war period. As this extends to all lines it affects the raw material supplies, transport and everything else that goes into the industry.

Many lessons have been learned, however, the principal one among them being that American methods deserve emulation as regards both production and service. Many car users have purchased American models not alone because they were more easily procurable but quite as much because they could be better taken care of when their cars needed repairs. One illustration will suffice to show the owner's attitude. A professional man purchased an English car before the war, broke an axle, took it to a service station within five miles of the factory and the car is there yet. He purchased another car in 1917 of English make, broke a piston, took it to a service station within 45 miles of the factory and that is also there yet. Finally he purchased an American car. Some time later he broke an axle, as in the first car, and in five days his car was running again. These experiences being common it is natural that the American car is gaining prestige.

Some makers more philosophical than others are not perturbed, realising that even if the threatened invasion bursts upon Great Britain, the British manufacturers whose business is on a solid footing will not be affected for a year as their order books are already filled up for that period ahead and they could hardly hope to fill and demand in excess of that; also that before American firms can do much to capture the moderate priced car market they will have to satisfy their home demand, which, of course, will take considerable time. There is one element in the situation, however, that gives them good reason to be anxious for the future and that is that the American car today competes in quality and finish with the English product as it did not before the war, hence any hold in the British mark secured by the American car less apt to be lost when the Brit makers are back in production. is not the market in the Brit Isles that is of most concern, rather that in the other dominio of the British Empire where, e when business again approac normal, the American car have the advantage on account price and no disadvantage in tance from the factory.

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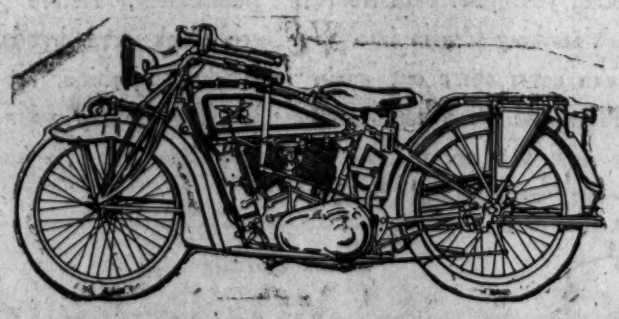

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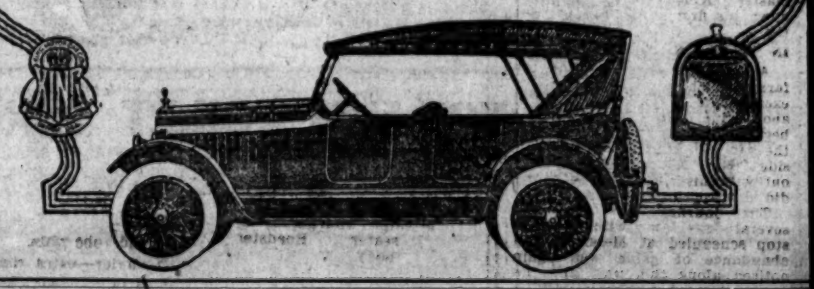

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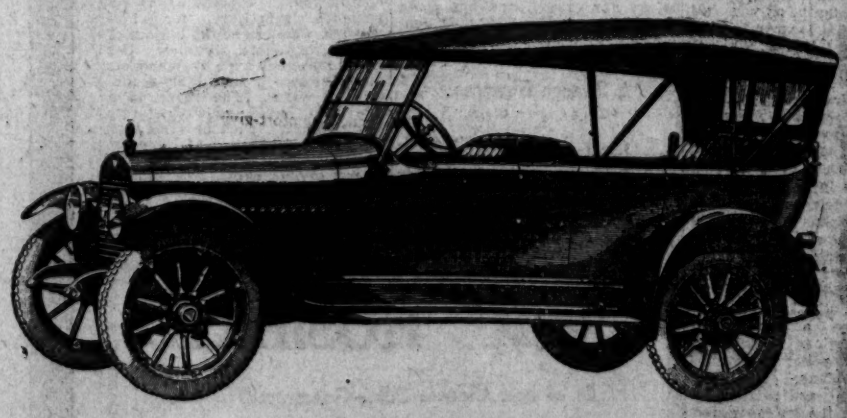
We have a small stock
of the latest model, but it is probable that we shall not receive any more for some time to come. If you desire to have the use of one of these famous cars during the coming summer, you will be well advised to place your order NOW.



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Journey In Darkest Africa Gives Motor Car Tourists Thrills On 1,500 Mile Trip

Crocodiles, Lions And Zebras Seen By Travelers Who Ride In Cadillac Through Wilds Of South Africa; Car Stands Trip Well

While South Africa is now in most parts as modern and civilised a territory as may be found anywhere, it is very easy to get off the beaten track into the kind of country which was formerly called "Darkest Africa."

On the morning of July 2, 1919, a family of four set out in their eight-cylinder Cadillac from Johannesburg. It consisted of Mr. V. Kincaid-Smith, Mrs. Kincaid-Smith, their daughter Gloria, and their son Viril. No natives were taken to do the hard labor inevitably associated with a 1,500 mile trip of this character through difficult and sparsely populated country. Mr. Kincaid-Smith had unbounded confidence in the Cadillac and believed that he could secure local assistance whenever the road conditions or fording conditions demanded.

No less than 205 miles were made on the first day's run, Pietersburg being reached a few minutes after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with stops at Warmbaths and Pietpotgietsrust. The travelers saw their first game—duiker—some 32 miles out of Pretoria. This animal is a small antelope, which gets its name from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.

Many types of roads and near roads were struck by the car during the trip, but one of the most unpleasant to the passengers was a ten-mile strip approaching Pietersburg. This part of the road was covered with several inches of pulverised dust, consisting of powdered limestone, which the car wheels churned up into a thick, enveloping cloud.

From Pietersburg, the party pushed northwards to Mr. Kincaid-Smith's farm, Corea. On the way all kinds of game were encountered—wildbeeste and ostriches in troops; partridge, guinea-fowl and the like in droves. Master Kincaid-Smith brought down his first guinea-fowl at this time.

IN THE LION COUNTRY

A few days were spent on the farm, which had their share of excitement. The first night, about nine o'clock, roars of lions began to be heard, mingled with the barks of the watch dogs outside. Mr. Kincaid-Smith went out with his rifle, but the beasts did not approach the house.

The journey was continued several days later with the first stop scheduled at Messina. An abundance of game was again noticed along this way, and the car was raced for about five or six hundred yards by a dozen zebras. These animals were quite playful, speeding along for a while, and then stopping and watching the car, and then finally racing on again. The road to Messina was found sandy and stony, with overhanging thorn bushes that tore the cover of the car to shreds. The road consisted of two deep ruts, with a razorback ridge between. Traveling over this, the exhaust pipe jammed, bent right around, and was nearly carried away. This caused but slight delay, however, as it occurred but a short distance from Messina, where the skilled workmen in the copper mines there quickly repaired it.

Going north from Messina, the Limpopo River was reached. The drift here was unusually difficult, with the sand knee deep, and a steep incline on both sides. Three spans of donkeys drew the car across, after everything had first been unpacked and carried over. A number of crocodiles rendered music, doubtless sweet to their own ears, during this operation. After crossing the drift, the sand was so deep that the donkeys were needed to draw the car for about a mile.

Liebeg's cattle ranch at Mazunga was reached in safety that night, and in the morning the journey was resumed. Due to another slight accident and the party being misdirected as to the proper route, only 44 miles were covered in that day. That night the party stopped at a wayside place, and no accommodations being available were forced to sleep on the floor.

On the next day deep sand drifts twice stopped the car. The first time a number of oxen were secured, but on the second occasion neither oxen nor donkeys were available. However, Mr. Kincaid-Smith secured some planks, which were worked under the wheels. These planks were only three in number, six feet long and 9 inches wide, but even this slight traction was enough for the Cadillac.

The next day the going was slightly better and beautiful scenery replaced the desert waste as the car wound through the mountains approaching Bulawayo. This city was reached in time for the holidays of July 14 and 15—Rhodes' Day, and Founder's Day. Cecil Rhode's grave was visited, and the trip to Victoria Falls was made by train. This journey by train the family voted the worst part of the trip.

AT THE ZIMBABWE RUINS

Other historical spots were visited, including the Zimbabwe Ruins. These ruins were discovered in 1868 and were long popularly supposed to be of very ancient origin, and to have been constructed by some Oriental people. They are now considered by scientists to date back not later than the 14th or 15th Century. One of the most remarkable of the ruins is called the Acropolis, after the one at Athens, Greece. This is a hill rising 200 to 300 feet above the valley, fortified with the minutest care, and with extraordinary ingenuity. The walls which remain on this hill were constructed of stone and cement. It is thought that Zimbabwe was the center for the gold traffic carried on in the middle ages, between the natives and the Mohammedans of the coast.

The return journey was a repetition of the outgoing trip, except that when the Limpopo was reached, no donkeys were procurable. Here, mounted upon a borrowed police pony, Miss Kincaid-Smith rode from the River into Messina, a distance of ten miles each way, and procured the needed animals. This territory is all "Lion country" and Miss Kincaid-Smith was armed with a revolver during this trip, although it is doubtful how effective it would have been had she been attacked.

The party reached Johannesburg in safety, glad to be home again, but all thoroughly satisfied with their trip, and delighted with the performance of their car. Mr. Kincaid-Smith is one of the pioneer motorists of the Rand, and has had many cars. "But," so he declared, "I have never had anything to equal the Cadillac."

Mr. Kincaid-Smith's enthusiasm may be better understood when it is made known that, in standing up under these disadvantages of roads and fords, the Cadillac labored under the handicap of approximately 2 tons burden. This consisted, in addition to the four passengers, of camping and cooking equipment, bedding, a heavy wire hawser, guns, and ammunition and other kit.

The story of this trip is but one of many in all parts of the world in which the motor car is opening up new pleasures and thrills to the average family which had hitherto been restricted to the adventurer and explorer.

The world tours made by Hupmobiles in 1910 and 1912 demonstrated to the whole world the stamina that can be built into a car selling at a moderate price and established the Hupmobile reputation for strength and performance.

Standard Equipment

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.
Speedometer.
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Rain-vision windscreen
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Foot and robe rails.
Tyre carrier—extra rim.
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Tonneau carpet.
Top (black or khaki)—top cover.
Grease gun.
Pump, jack, full set of tools.
Tyre repair outfit.

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Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires are the most resilient ever put on the market, their construction being layers of cord made of the best Sea Island cotton impregnated with pure Hye rubber. Moulded by internal air pressure, even tension is given to each part and uniform lasting wear to the entire carcass.

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YOU'LL THEN BUY FOUR!

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VETERAN PEDESTRIAN STILL SPURNSCARS

Dan O'Leary Tramping About United States Forming Wingfoot Clubs

"The health of the race depends on outdoor exercise—and walking is the most enjoyable and beneficial," declares Dan O'Leary, veteran pedestrian.

"If people walked more instead of riding in trams, rickshas or automobiles, they would feel better for work or play, keep healthy and retain vigor in old age," adds the octogenarian whose name is synonomous the world over for pedestrianism.

"Look at me," said Dan at Nashville, Tenn., "I'm eighty years old, yet I'm on a walking trip of about 4,000 miles through 600 cities on a wager. I'll reach Panama in February and on my next birthday in June I'll walk 100 miles in 24 hours, just as I did in 1874 on my natal day, the first hike I ever took."

One can excuse the hardy pedestrian for his impatience at the soft life of the average man, with its lack of exercise and neglect of health, for the snowy haired Irishman bears his 80 years lightly, hikes along at a dizzy pace and has plenty of fun doing it.

Already O'Leary has covered five States, visiting city halls to have his "evidence" book signed by officials, and everywhere he renews old acquaintances, makes new ones and forms Wingfoot Walking clubs to promote the "lost art." When he reaches the Panama Canal, he intends to walk twice across the isthmus, a total distance of 80 miles, in one day.

"The Grand Old Man of the Road" began walking in contests 40 years ago. At that time he believed that heels of rubber would aid him in long grinds and wore the first pair, fashioned by himself, in London in 1877. Now his equipment is Neolin soles and Wingfoot heels. In 1875 he defeated Edward Payson Weston in a six-day contest and duplicated the feat two years afterward in London. In 1878 he won the famous Ashley belt in a "go-as-you-please" contest in the British capital, covering 250 miles.

O'Leary defeated Leaper Hughes in 1878 at Madison Square Garden, cleaning up $46,000, and later staged a unique race when he rode a horse in a six-day contest against Albert Schack, who rode a high wheel cycle.

In 1882 he toured Australia, remaining two years, and three years later walked 1,000 miles in the same number of hours under the observations of physicians. He has earned a fortune by his sturdy legs.

Dan is a genial County Cork man but one subject is taboo with him. When he sees a woman in high heeled shoes, he gives a grunt of disgust and prefers to keep his thoughts unspoken.

Packard Conquers Mongolia Desert

Twin-Six Travels 3,500 Miles Across Gobi On Tortuous Journey

The vast Gobi desert of Mongolia has been conquered by an automobile.

Dreary wastes that were old before the beginning of the Christian era and whose shifting, whispering sands have tolled off the countless hours civilisation, have been traversed for the first time by means other than the swift Arabian horse or the mild-eyed plodding camel.

George Moszkovski, former lieutenant in the Polish army, with five companions, traversed 3,500 miles of desert in a twin-six Packard to prove the possibility of substituting the motor for beasts of burden to bring goods from Mongolia and Turkestran to world markets.

It took two months and a half of driving along tortuous caravan trails, up dried river beds and skirting great mountains and table lands in temperatures varying from the scorching heat that caused evaporation of water in the radiator to biting cold that made it necessary to heat water before it could be used. Deep sand and sharp stones wore out four sets of chains, yet one set of Goodyear cords carried the car over the entire trip withut trouble and made the 12 spares excess baggage.

Two trailers containing equipment were used, but one was engulfed in the desert sand and was left a silent monument to man's achievements. Camels carrying gasoline followed far to the rear and at times the car would be forced to wait three days until the "ships of the desert" came up with a supply of gas.

In the heart of the desert the party was confronted by an apparently impassible mountain range, through which the Chinese guide and chauffers knew no pass. Here superstition that the desert spirits were warning that no further attempt should be made to penetrate the desert, gained ascendency over the Orientals. They refused to continue.

Nomadic Chinese fled at sight of the "devil wagon" and no information as to a pass could be obtained. Finally a more stout-hearted tribesman was encountered and information obtained whereby the weary travelers reached Urumchi to the amazement of the inhabitants and their own relief.

After resting a few days the return trip was made under conditions fully as hazardous as the first.

COWL VENTILATOR

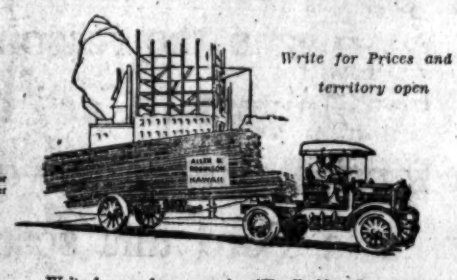
One of the popular Essex features is a cowl ventilator, operated from the dash, to regulate the temperature in the front compartment. This eliminates prying open the doors on his summer days to allow the heat of the engine to escape.

Can You Meet Competition Without a Motor Lorry?

The waste of slow, expensive delivery is a serious handicap upon a business these intensive days.

The Federal Motor Lorry will deliver merchandise—heavy or light—over any kind of roads, with a saving of time, labor and upkeep.

It is perfect in mechanical construction.



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Strength and Reliability

are of paramount importance in batteries. Both of these features are to be found in the Columbia. For all round service they are positively unequaled.

If you need dependable current to run your motor car, give the Columbia a trial. You will never regret it, and we are sure you will become a Columbia enthusiast. They are suitable for either heavy or light work.

If you are looking for current to ring bells, operate telephones and signals; light lanterns; ignite tractors or motor boats, use Columbia Batteries.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this binding post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

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On January 16th, 1919
the Essex was announced;
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More Than 20,000 Were In Service!

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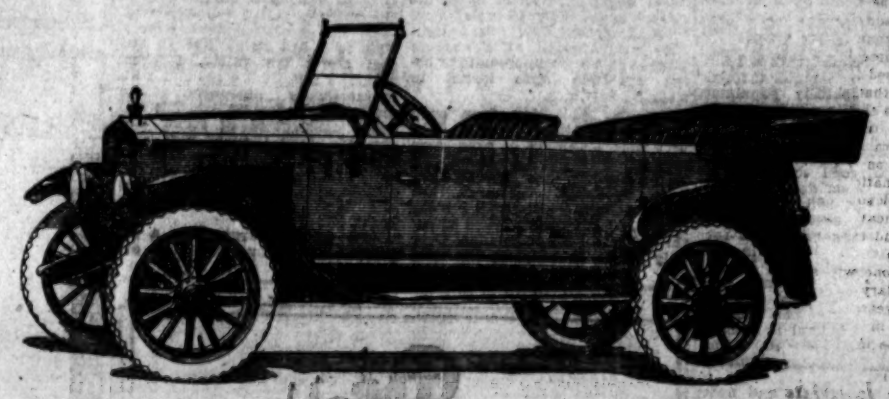
Manufactured in the same factory as the famous Hudson Car



This wonderful result was obtained through sheer merit. Let us take you for a ride in one, so that you may judge of its

SPEED AND PERFORMANCE

We shall afterwards be pleased to give you actual proof of its

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A Mechanically Fine and Exceptionally Good-Looking Car.

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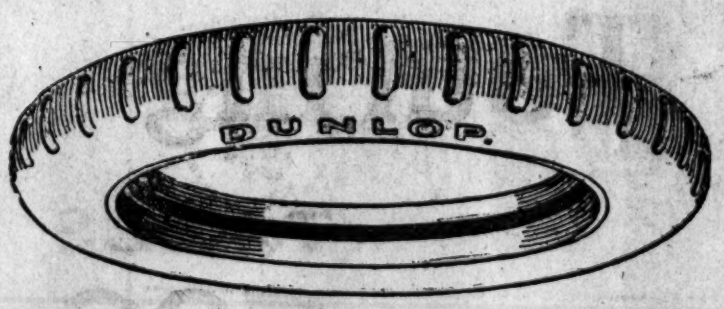

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OHIO STATE PLANS HUGE SUM FOR ROADS

Five Year Program Entails Expenditure Of Over Thirty Millions

The year 1920 promises to develop a revolution in America's two great problems—highways and transportation.

All over the country great interest is being manifested in better roads and improved transportation facilities.

The coming of the pneumatic tired motor truck has given an impetus to the movement for a national highway system that is sweeping everything before it.

State after state has passed, without noticeable opposition, appropriations for millions of dollars to build and improve main market and intercountry highways.

What these activities portend can be visualised in some measure when it is said that of the 2,000,000 miles of roads in this country only 200,000 miles are improved.

Motor transports work at highest efficiency on good roads although the pneumatic truck tire is rendering conspicuous service in transporting heavy loads over swamp ground and the sandy soil of fruit groves.

Ohio alone will spend $33,000,000 on secondary or local roads in the next five years. Ohio now has more vehicles in operation than any other state in the union.

Ford Is Made Closed Car Easily

Light-Weight All-Weather Top So Simply Made It Can Be Used With Regular Top

The Ustus limousette is a light, inexpensive all-weather top for Fords, which can be quickly fitted to any model. Its most distinctive feature is that it is built along the lines of the Ford itself, simple and durable enough to outlast several pairs of side curtains, and yet complete and compact enough to meet the exigencies of all weathers and seasons.

One important feature of the Ustus limousette is the method of handling the windows which is always a hard one in ready-made open car tops, because of the difficulty in keeping them from rattling. Another feature is the fact that it can be used in connection with the body and top of a Ford car without alterations. The Ustus limousette utilises the principle of the window shade to its best advantage. Every window is made of a high grade rubber fabric and durable DuPont pyralin. Its construction is such that constant vibrations cannot loosen any joints, and even with the hardest usage it will not rattle or come loose.

Another advantageous feature of the Ustus limousette is its light weight. The entire weight of the top is only 40 pounds, so that it does not entail a further drag on the consumption of the gasoline of the car, as is the case with the heavier closed bodies.

The Ustus limousette is becoming very popular with farmers and business and professional men, who use their cars constantly in their business in all weathers and under all conditions. It is quickly attached and removed, and its adoption means the advantages of both the closed car and the open car when desired.

South Brazil Roads Not For Joy Riders

Travel There Gives Cars And Tires Severe Tests So Poor Are Highways

Over-abundance of patience, plenty of pluck and a large measure of stamina are the three essential qualities that motorists in South America must possess, particularly when traveling over Brazilian roads. In Southern Brazil, roads are not only almost impassable most of the time, but are generally hopelessly impossible from the standpoint of touring comfort. Traversing them constitutes one of the most severe tests to which motor cars and tires can be subjected.

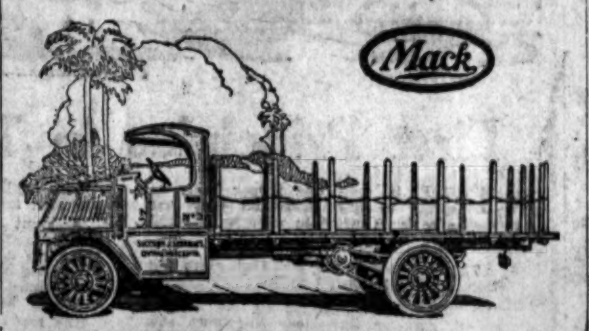
Fred Bredendick, field salesman for The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of South America, describes a recent trip from Alegrete, Brazil, to Quarahy and on to Santa Anna, a distance of 154 miles, giving some idea of just what is expected of car and tires in that country.

When he started from Alegrete, he found the roads broken by water courses, causing sharp rocks to protrude. In places the car had to pass through swamps where the car was submerged to the axles while in other stretches it had to break through fences and plough through yielding soil. The road was covered by a thin layer of sand and elsewhere the loose stone made driving difficult.

Two miles from Quarahy the car stuck firmly in the mud and the services of a passing Buick car were necessary to pull it from the mire. Bredendick and his passenger then transferred to the larger car for the remainder of the journey.

The driver sent his car at a speed that might have brought applause in a speed contest but that brought from Bredendick but the thought that the driver's capabilities were being wasted in a country where speed was not essential. The Goodyear fabric tires took terrible punishment on the fearful road conditions but carried the car through without trouble and showed no damage at the end of the trip, despite the fact they had been making the trip daily for several months.

Santa Anna was reached in good time and as the result of his wild ride, Bredendick had a fuller realisation of the tire needs in Southern Brazil.



Mack 3½ ton Lorry carrying general merchandise in Porto Rico over some of the worst roads and steepest hills on the island.

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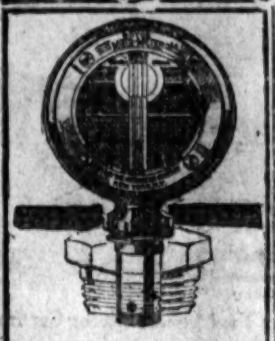

IT *does* adorn the car—but that's incidental. The driver looks at his Boyce Moto-Meter for a very different reason. It's right in front of his eyes, for one thing, and he can't escape it.

BOYCE MOTO METER

If the engine starts to heat up, from any cause at all, he gets an unmistakable warning IN PLENTY OF TIME TO AVOID TROUBLE. The same thing, when the motor's too cold. He knows *immediately*.

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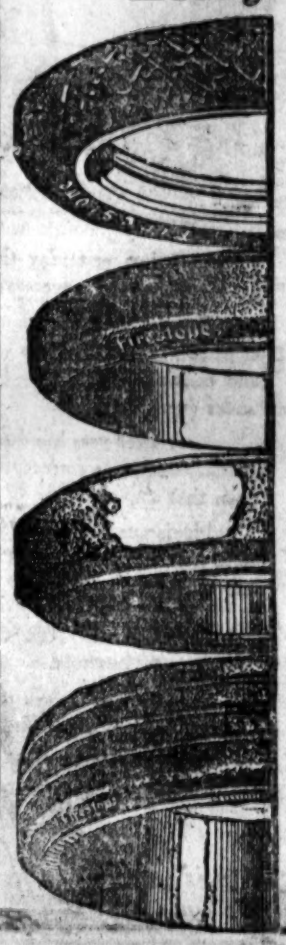

ALL the important improvements in Lorry Tyres are the results of Firestone study and experience. This gives Firestone first place in the field and entitles every type of Firestone equipment to your careful consideration.

Whatever equipment we advise, you can be sure it will have the resilience that insures protection to the mechanism with resistance that secures most wear.

The Central Garage Co.
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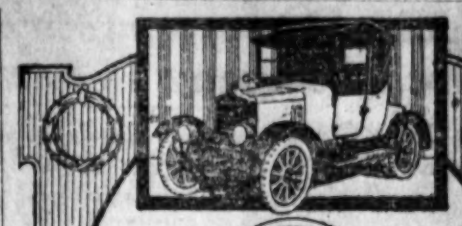

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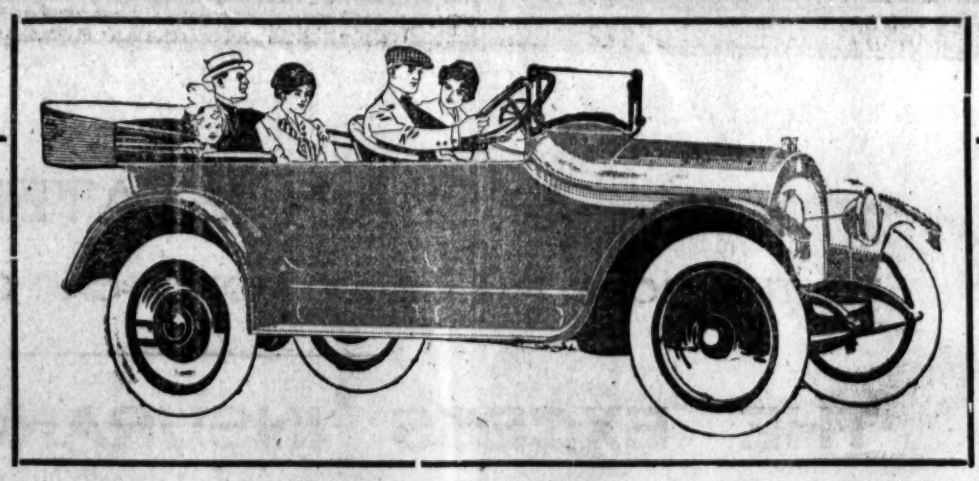

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Philippine Government May Aid Formation Of Stock Company To Foster Aeronautics

Officials, Curtiss Corporation And Manila Aero Club Pushing Project For Development Of Aviation In All Parts Of Archipelago; Militia Commission To Give Camp Site For Training And Landing Field

Manila, March 1.—If the recommendations of General Ralph W. Jones, adjutant general of the Philippine National Guard are adopted, the government's first step in connection with the development of aviation in the Philippine islands will be the subscription of 51 percent of the stock in a company to foster aeronautics the remaining 49 percent to be held by the Curtiss corporation of the United States, with its present local representative as one of the board of directors.

A memorandum by General Jones has been before the militia commission and other officials of the government since October 14 last, and the suggestion contained in it, in connection with latest developments in the expropriation of the Paranaque property of the Visayan Refining company, throws more light than anything else at present available on the general plans of the insular government with regard to aviation.

The most important part of the memoranduum in question is reproduced in continuation:

"On July 24, 1918, I presented to the militia commission a memorandum on this subject, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

"What I said in that memorandum with reference to the organisation of the company still holds good. Messrs. Manuel Earnshaw and Antonio Melian are two of the members of the Aero Club who were present and who showed enthusiasm for the project before us at that time. General Evans was, of course the prime mover in the matter. The Philippine Government should, I believed, adopt a plan now, contingent upon the Curtiss Company's making good in its mail contracts with the Philippine government as hereinafter explained, to organise a Philippine air service commercially with 51 percent of the stock subscribed and owned by the government, and the 49 percent subscribed by individuals and the Curtiss Company. The management of the aerial company should be left to the men who subscribed for the 49 percent of the stock. The control of the policy of the company would of course, remain with the Philippine government.

"I have not discussed this feature with Major Stevenot, but I am satisfied that he, personally and the Curtiss Company would subscribe for stock. Major Stevenot would be available as one of the directors of the company which would thereby have the benefit of his technical knowledge.

"The war being over there is no necessity at present for military aviators but the desirability for the development of aviation for its commercial possibilities is as great as ever.

"The Philippine government has taken the first and most essential step toward the development of aviation here. It has engaged the services of the best company in the United States for that purpose.

"The payment of P120,000,00 for the training of 30 military aviators appears, at the first glance, to be excessive. When it is considered, however, that the Curtiss company had very attractive offers from Japan for the establishment there of their headquarters for the orient and that their headquarters for the orient would probably have been established other than at Manila had not some such an arrangement been made with the Curtiss company, the matter presents a different aspect and the amount paid is small indeed.

"There are many other things also to be taken into consideration. If the Philippine government were to attempt to establish an aviation school on its own account, the amount it would cost the government for each aviator would far exceed P4,000 unless the number trained were several times larger than the number the Philippine government is paying for. Furthermore, it is a simple matter to arrange for the enrollment in the government service, subject to call in an emergency, of every individual that the Curtiss company will train in aviation and at little or no additional expense to the Philippine government.

"As an additional inducement to the Curtiss company to establish its headquarters for the Orient in Manila, the government general promised to recommend to the legislature the granting of franchises to the Curtiss company for the carrying of mail, express, etc. The company proposes to acquire those franchises but not because it desires to continue in the business of mail carrying, etc.

"The Philippine government therefore has an opportunity which it should not miss; namely, that of letting the Curtiss company provide machines, instructors, etc., and demonstrate the practicability of aerial service before it spends a peso for such equipment.

"It is manifest, however, that the Curtiss company cannot train aviators unless it has some place to train them. The Philippine government is now acquiring the Tomas Claudio Camp site which is probably the best aviation site in the vicinity of Manila and one that will make the most desirable center for the future Philippine air service when developed."

"That the United States government is in nowise discouraged however, is evidenced by the fact that the senate military committee has within the past few days unanimously voted to recommend an additional appropriation of $15,000,000.00 for army aircraft construction to permit the establishment of air routes to Panama, Alaska and Asia. This is in line also with the plan of the British government which contemplates connecting up with England all of her outlying dependencies.

"Colonel Lord Montague, of the British army, visited Manila about two years ago en route to India. He was fresh from the battle front and was full of enthusiasm for aviation. He had made a study of it for the English government and had prepared a pamphlet on its possibilities. He gave Governor General Harrison a copy of his pamphlet. That pamphlet shows clearly that the British government intends to control aviation in its dependencies, prescribe the routes of travel and the rules or laws governing aviators. In short it recognises that aviation, far from being an experiment or a fad, is worthy of careful consideration of the government or its development and control.

"When the United States entered the war our government had done nothing, relatively speaking, in the development of aviation, but private capital had recognised its possibilities and had invested millions of dollars in its development. The most notable example of this farsightedness on the part of businessmen is the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of which Glenn H. Curtiss is the founder and the leading spirit.

MOVIE FILMS DEPICT MANUFACTURE OF TIRE

Pictures Show Stages From Plantation To Finished Product

What is perhaps one of the most interesting industrial and educational moving pictures ever filmed, showing details of the rubber industry, which has grown to be greatest in the world, with the exception of steel fabrication, has just been completed by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Starting with a view of crude rubber as it arrives after its long voyage from the company's own plantation in Sumatra—having traveled 10,000 miles by every form of transportation from sinewy natives to modern railroads—the "Story of a Tire" takes the amazed reader step by step through the various intricate manufacturing processes until the tire is ready to deliver its thousands of miles for pleasure or business.

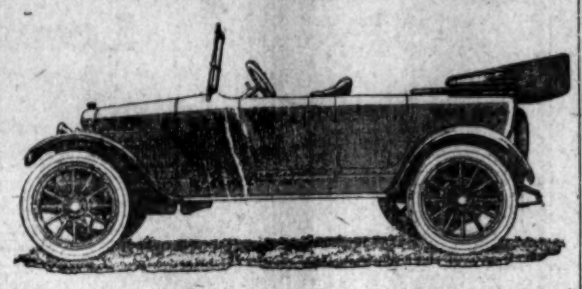
Wonderful machines that clean, mix and roll the rubber, almost-human looms for weaving the fabric, the amazing dexterity of the tire builders, steaming pits where the casings are cured, are depicted with a vividness and fidelity that epitomise modern industry. There is not a dull moment in the three reels showing the activities of 28,000 employes turning out thousands of pneumatic tires that will bring vacation joys and business convenience to millions of motorists throughout the world.

"The Story of a Tire" visualises the descriptions given in the booklet of the same name, which was published by the company recently as an educational feature and which more than 8,000 schools, libraries and colleges are using for educational and reference purposes.

The moving picture was made by the company's own corps of experts and cameramen under the direction Ralph M. Lembeck, formerly a cameraman widely known in the cinema world.

Prints of this two reel film may be obtained free by industrial firms for educational purposes by applying to the moving picture department of the company in Akron, Ohio. It will be loaned to any responsible company or educational institution and arrangements for bookings should be made by letter.

MAXWELL CARS



IT seems but yesterday that the Maxwell Motor Car made its debut to the overseas user.

But the story of ease in riding, long service and econome of petrol, tyres and spares to any Maxwell owner was quickly and convincingly told by its performance in every clime and under every condition.

Year after year has demonstrated that the original simple chassis design was correct. 300,000 Maxwell Cars are built upon that single design.

Numerous minor improvements have only served to build more comfort, service and economy and more distinctive style into today's Maxwell.

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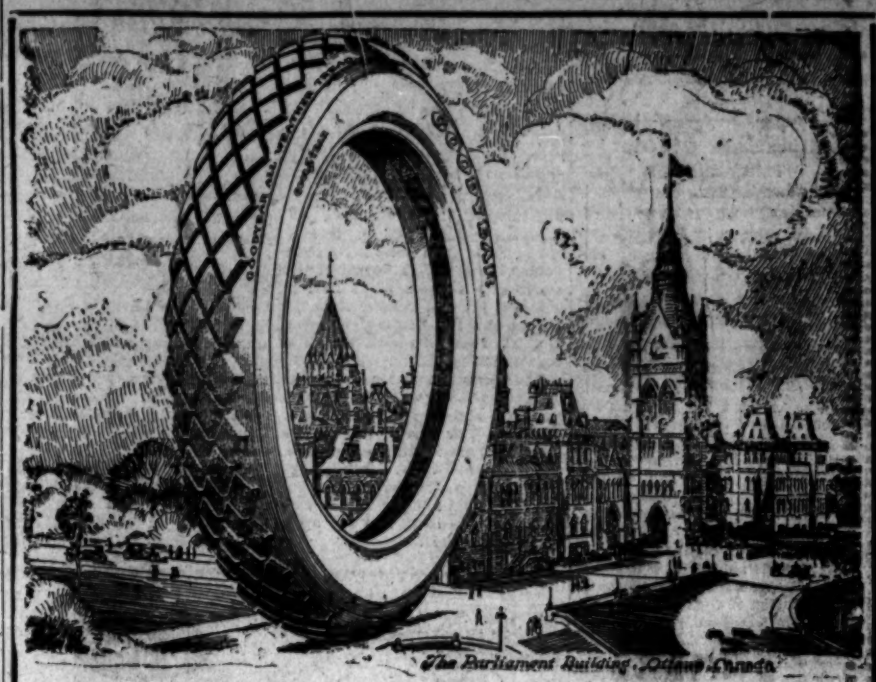

First Principles in Tire-Buying

THERE is only one proper basis on which to buy tires—and only one proper basis on which to manufacture and sell them.

The best tire is the tire that gives the lowest-cost-per-mile.

A tire cannot be judged by its weight, or its size, or its color. Nor does the motorist want to buy these things.

He *does*, however, want to buy *miles of service*. And when he balances miles of service against price, he is buying tires economically.

Tire quality depends on three things—material, machines, men.

A giant world-wide organization with unlimited financial resources can command the finest material, invent or buy the most exact and costly machinery, employ the most expert men. Such are the advantages Goodyear holds.

The result is shown in Goodyear sales. Taking the world as a whole, more motorists ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Thousands of these motorists have tried many other tires. Their preference for Goodyear is based on experience.

Goodyear Tires are made in both millimeter and inch sizes.

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Rebates are granted, for reduced risk, on a liberal scale.

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The transit risk includes shipment to and from any ports in China.

This company's premiums have been arranged to meet the actual risks incident to running a car, and will be found to be the cheapest obtainable. The facilities of this insurance are extended to meet practically all demands, except to pay fines for furious driving, the cost of renewing punctured tyres, and of maintaining a car against wear and tear.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE

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EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1920

CLUB TEAM WINS TITLE IN LEAGUE

Draw With Recs Cinches First Division Crown For S.F.C. Eleven

RECS OFF IN SHOOTING

Rangers And S.R.C. Seconds Tie, 1-1, And Police Beats Customs, 4-1

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION

S. F. C. and S. R. C. Draw 1-1

SECOND DIVISION

S. R. C. and Rangers Draw 1-1

S. M. P. beat Customs 4-1

By getting a 1-1 draw with the Recreation Club eleven at the Race Course yesterday, the Shanghai Football Club team wins the championship of the first league. Should the S.F.C. lose the game against the St. Xaviers next Saturday, there would be no change in the standing of the teams in the circuit as the Football Club will still lead by a single point.

F. C. vs. S. R. C.

The return match between the above took place on the former's ground. The exhibition was of a rather poor order, combination was lacking in both teams, this being due to a certain extent to the slippery state of the ground on which they had to play.

On the general run of the game the Recs should have won but apart from being unfortunate when their forwards missed scoring on three occasions by hitting the crossbar they allowed several fine opportunities to pass by.

The Recs kicked off and at once became aggressive, the ball remaining for a while in the Club's territory and McLean was called upon early in the game to save shots from Sofoulis, Wade and Wilson. When the game had lasted 15 minutes Sofoulis brought off a fine solo effort but had hard luck in not being able to score, his swift shot hitting the extreme corner of the bar with McLean beaten.

After this the Club became active Archer and Drake making some fine runs down only to lose the ball when at close quarters. On one occasion Drake did all but score and the Recs goal was for a few minutes in danger. On the other hand the Recs missed several good opportunities, Clarke shooting wide on three occasions when favorably placed.

The Recs had most of the game in the first half, the ball hardly left the Club's territory but in spite of this advantage they were unable to score. When it was close to the interval the Recs began a concerted attack, corners were forced, and the ball was sent back each time it was kicked forward by Forshaw. When the interval arrived the score sheet was still blank.

RECS HAVE EDGE

In the second half the Club had more of the game but the Recs were the first to score, 10 minutes after the kick off. Wilson happened to be unmarked at a critical moment and when he obtained the ball he was able to bring it up to the Club's goal without much difficulty. When he was able to shoot, Isherwood charged in but was unfortunate enough to slip and Wilson had then little difficulty in beating McLean by a swift drive, the ball landing in the extreme corner of the net.

In spite of this reverse the Club increased their efforts. But the Recs on the other hand slackened down and for a while had to play on the defensive. In this half the Club's combination was somewhat better than that of the Recs' but although Forshaw went forward to assist they were able to do all but score.

At this stage the defense of Quincey and Smith at back and Remedios at goal was splendid, the latter bringing off some wonderful saves against great odds and on one occasion when hard pressed he was just able to save his goal by throwing the ball a yard away from him.

Emmamodeen was also playing a very good game and spoiled several runs by Leslie which might have had disastrous effect for the Recs goal. From a powerful kick by one of the backs the ball was trapped by Sofoulis and this player brought off another fine solo effort and looked certain to score when he was accidently tripped by Forshaw just outside the penalty area. The resultant free kick was without effect.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

Shortly after this there was a chapter of accidents. Sofoulis Quincey and Archer being each laid out in turns. The second goal of

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

In my rhymes of the times
I discuss all the crimes,
And growl at the world and its high rates,
But this week it's strange
I'm trying a change—
I've been running around with the Pirates.

* * *

It's all very well
For the papers to tell
Doctor Downs he's a chairman and batter,
He may steal a base
In a ricsha, some pace—
But what will he do when he's fatter?

* * *

The Kaiser may try
In the sweet bye and bye
To become once again a great German,
And Ebert and Kapp
Want a place on the map
But that's just the place where they err, man.

* * *

The Summer's at hand
And I hear there's a band
Of people just fighting and raving,
The Sun they would knock
And put back the clock
The gas light and daylight thus saving.

* * *

Yes, music has charms
And it soothes all alarms
So we're trying to get a new organ;
Now if you're not mean
Just send to the Dean
A cheque for a pipe, Pierpont Morgan.

* * *

PIRATES PROVE POPULAR

The Pirates of Penzance will make no more incursions into the precincts of the Lyceum Theater. Last night they put "Finis" to their efforts, and like Frederic "mean to lead a blameless life ever more."

I am not sure who regrets the "Finis" the more—the audience, who were most enthusiastic, or the cast. Louis Ladow, like the good fellow that he is, helped the principals and chorus to break the parting easily by asking the whole crowd to supper at the Carlton. Farewells both in verse and song were made.

Men may come and men may go
And women cease to harm,
But who's the lady we all know
Entrancing with her charm?
"Little Mabel."

Please note that the initials of this great poetic effort of mine, over the which I have spent sleepless nights, make the word Mabel. Mabel captured all our hearts with her singing and acting in the "Pirates of Penzance." Everyone in the cast fell in love with the little lady. She has captured the hearts of thousands in most parts of the world and yet she comes along, puts up with the ravings of an amateur producer, plays up to amateur actors, dances about with the chorus and never once has she even hinted that she knows as much about the stage as the whole bunch of us put together.

Miss May De Sousa has been perfectly splendid in rehearsal and when it comes to her work before an audience I can safely leave it to them to pass their unanimous verdict of "grand." We hope to see "Mabel," or any other part that Miss May De Sousa (Mrs. O'Hara) takes often and often upon the boards of the Lyceum Theater.

MR. R. C. YOUNG'S WORK

When it comes to handing out the wordy bouquets I naturally give the first to a lady. But that lady will not agree with me that she deserves the first. She will tell you that the undoubted success of the "Pirates of Penzance" is primarily due to the work of Mr. R. C. Young, the musical director. All kinds of nice things have been said about him and he deserves them all.

Patience, tact, a smile and fine ability has endeared him to a big cast who to a man and a woman want to play under his direction again. Mr. Young has been fortunate this time in having a really clever lieutenant in Mr. Dexter, who has not only played the piano—and he is some player—at all the rehearsals but during performances has practically kept the singers behind the scenes in time and tune. I hear the A. D. C. recognised his good work by making him a member of the club.

I saw the show quite a number of times and one of its features was the scenery. I doubt if we have ever had anything better. Mr. R. T. Peyton Griffin surpassed himself with his brushes this time. He was not satisfied with just cloths. He built up that first scene of rocks and coast line, and then went at it with a boldness that was most convincing.

Again in Act Two he wanted pillars and early English windows so he got busy and built them. He used his brushes with splendid effect and each night when the curtain rose the house also rose to pay tribute to an artist.

He got a fine moonlight effect and with the clouds sweeping across the sky you might well imagine yourself somewhere in the neighborhood of a Tintern Abbey.

* * *

"BILL DOES IT"

You ask Peyton Griffin how he did it all, in fact ask anyone who took part in the show how he or she did this or that, and they will say something like this; "Oh, I did this and that and of course always somewhere to help was 'Bill' Armstrong." That is about it, dear reader.

"Bill" Armstrong, the manager of the Lyceum, is ever at everyone's beck and call and when it comes to difficulties well "Let Bill do it."

And Bill does.

* * *

Mrs. Berthet designed and looked after the costumes. She did her work well and satisfied both cast and playgoer. It is very difficult to even dress one woman I am told. How would you like to satisfy 60? That is what Mrs. Berthet did.

* * *

Coming to the rest of the cast, there was Mrs. Mathieson. As usual absolutely safe and convincing, just as delightful to work with as to listen to. Miss Ballingall as 'Edith' had any amount of pep and seemed to be enjoying herself every bit as much as the audience and cast were. She is a distinct acquisition to the A.D.C. Mrs. Rodger was in fine voice and again showed the audience that she is an attractive actress as well as a vocalist. Little Miss Getz made her first appearance, and a very nice one it was too. Let us hope we shall see her again soon.

* * *

MR. GODBY GIVEN RECEPTION

Among the mere men Mr. Reginald Brown had the most to do. He has a good tenor voice and his playing of 'Frederic' was most pleasing. Unfortunately he was taken very ill last Thursday and his part had to be worked up at a few hours notice by Mr. A. C. Godby. He was simply wonderful. He went through his lines well and sang solo and concerted numbers as if he had been at them for weeks. After his first performance the whole cast gave him three rousing cheers, a tiger and a soft drink. He deserved them all.

Captain Morley Peel made a first appearance here. He is a fine actor and possesses a powerful voice that helped him to be an ideal "Pirate King." The A.D.C. is sure to have lots of work for so talented a player.

"I am the Major General" sang Bert Stormes, and the house laughed and cheered for he was made up in the manner born. Where did he get all those wonderful decorations? Stormes has been in the public eye for years and he still is counted the most popular comedian we have. Both Laurie Burman and Herbert Langley played small parts so well that they stood out. Langley as a police sergeant ought to be collared by our City Fathers. He has the gait and feet and his voice carries some.

I've rather spread myself in writing up "The Pirates." I hope the A.D.C. will keep up the good work and give us some more musical shows of the type just presented.

* * *

DANISH T. C. BALL

The Danish Tennis Club gave a ball to their friends last Thursday and I am glad that I am one of their friends because I was invited. I arrived late and left late in the morning. The Rowing Club was beautifully decorated. There was all manner of green stuff but it was so well built up that it gave an impression of airyness and sunshine that demanded folk to dance like fairies. At one end of the hall was a platform graced by the Astor House Jazz Band. The clever troupe has seldom or ever played better music.

Certainly there was the usual Jazz music but every now and again there was interpolated one of those tuneful and soul stirring folk songs for which Scandinavia is famous.

One in particular that told the story of the usual girl waiting on a Saturday afternoon for her boy who did not turn up—he was probably watching a football match—has haunted me ever since. The tune I mean.

Mr. Gjersing added to the musical treat by singing some of his national songs. He has never sung better but that is only natural. His own music and his own people were bound to call out all the best music in his big frame. It was a

(Continued on Page 2)

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WHY HIS CHECK IS AS GOOD AS GOLD - THAT'S HEN NEWMAN YOU OUGHTA KNOW HIM— I'LL VOUCH FOR HIM
BUT I DONT KNOW YOU FROM ADAM'S CAT
I'LL TAKE THE GOLD
I WROTE IT MYSELF
THAT GUY DONT KNOW NOBODY - HE COULDNT GET HIMSELF ARRESTED
I KNEW IT— HE WAS GONNA BUY EATS IF HE GOT THE JACK- HE DONT GET IT AN' WE DONT PUT ON THE FEED BAG
AN I THOUGHT EVERYTHING WAS ALL INKE
INDOOR SPORTS
GOING TO THE BANK TO BE IDENTIFIED BY A BLOKE WHO SAYS THAT HE KNOWS EVERYBODY IN THE JOINT!

At The Theaters

Marie Walcamp, who was here until last Sunday with the Universal Film Company touring the Far East making a new film, "The Petals of Lao-tsze," will appear at the Isis Theater beginning tomorrow night in "The Red Glove," one of the greatest of Universal serials. "The Red Glove" is in 18 episodes, each of two parts and for the first part of the week the management of the Isis announces the first two episodes. They are called "The Pool of Lost Souls" and "Claws of Vulture."

The picture was extensively advertised and exhibited in various parts of the world. It is replete with thrills and an entertaining romantic mystery runs throughout the 36 parts.

In addition to the Marie Walcamp picture, the Isis will screen a Fox comedy "Roaring Lions and Wedding Bells" and Pathe's latest news.

Tonight the Isis will screen the seven-part picture "The Long Arm of Mannister," with Henry B. Walthall, Olive Ann Alcorn and Helene Chadwick. A Lonesome Luke film will complete the program. Fannie Ward in "The Profiteers" is the Isis offering for this afternoon.

"The Great Love," with practically the same cast as that playing "The Birth of a Nation" and "Hearts of the World," will be screened at the Olympic Theater, commencing Friday. The film was made under the direction of the noted producer, Mr. D. W. Griffith. The cast will include Lilian Gish, Henry B. Walthall, George Fawcett, Rosemary Theby, Robert Harron, George Seigmann, Mexfield Stanley and Gloria Hope.

At the Victoria Theater commencing Friday, the screen classic, "And the Children Pay," which has thrilled 30,000,000 people, will be seen. The theme of this picture is one of the most vital and far reaching.

Tonight at the Victoria, Lina Cavalieri will be seen in the "Eternal Temptress" and other new films. She will also feature the "Circus King," which will be shown at the matinee today.

Douglas Fairbanks in "Reaching for the Moon" will feature the program at the Olympic beginning today at the matinee. He will be seen again tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

Charlie Chaplin's fourth million-dollar comedy "A Day's Pleasure," will be brought to the Apollo Theater beginning Monday. March 29 and the second feature of a big double bill will be Mabel Normand in "Upstairs."

The final episodes of the Pathe serial "Bound and Gagged," will be screened at today's matinee at the Apollo while tonight Norma Talmadge will be featured for the last time in "The Secret of the Storm Country," which has drawn big houses.

Beginning tomorrow night the Apollo bill will be headed by "A Daughter of the West" with Marie Osborne. Evelyn Nesbit and her son Russell Thaw, supported by a brilliant cast, will be seen the last half of the week in "Redemption" a six-part drama.

Japanese comedy and drama will comprise the week's bill at the Towa Cinema, 4 Woosung Road.

Nestor Of Prize Ring, Says Peter Jackson Was Greatest Fighter Of All

Harry Buermeyer, Who Still Dons Gloves At Age Of 81, Has Followed Fistic Game For More Than Sixty Years; His Views

By George B. Underwood

Who is the greatest heavyweight of ring history?

Perhaps there is no one better qualified to venture an answer than Harry E. Buermeyer of the New York A.C. Hale and hearty at 81, the Nestor of American boxing is a living, breathing example of the benefits derived from fistics indulged in rightly. Harry won boxing contests in Ottignon's Gymnasium on Crosby Street before the civil war, yet held his form so splendidly that twenty years later he was able to win the heavyweight boxing championship of the United States. Even today the veteran dons the gloves occasionally and does light sparring for exercise sake.

Buermeyer has boxed with most of the oldtime ring heroes. He has seen Yankee Sullivan, Tom Hyer, John Morrissey, John C. Heenan, Jem Mace, John L. Sullivan, Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Jeffries come and go. In more recent years Mr. Buermeyer has been a close student of the game and has followed the sport enthusiastically. As active contestant and enthusiastic spectator Harry has been an ardent devotee of the manly art for more than 60 years. When one is considering prize ring heroes Harry Buermeyer's opinion should carry great weight.

JACKSON THE GREATEST

"Peter Jackson was the best of them all, either with gloves or bare knuckles," says Mr. Buermeyer. "Never before or since Jackson's time has there been a ring champion who combined so many rare fistic qualities. The Australian negro was a superb physical specimen, tall, splendidly proportioned, with his weight distributed where it counted the most. He was a clever boxer, a hard and accurate hitter, a wily ring general, cool as a cucumber and courageous as a lion. I doubt if there ever was a man breathing who could stand up successfully against Peter Jackson in his prime.

"Jem Mace of England was without exception the cleverest boxer I ever saw. While in New York he exercised at Mair's Gymnasium on Eighth street. We became well acquainted, I boxed with him frequently and he give me many valuable pointers. No more skilful a man than Mace ever crawled through the ropes. He was a perfect wonder at time and distance and could hit faster and harder than any man I have seen. He did very little footwork, yet his defense was perfect.

AN ALL ROUND ATHLETE

Perhaps something about the early ring days of Harry Buermeyer may be of interest. It was more than sixty years ago that Harry first donned the gloves. He then was a youngster of 18, was 6 feet in his socks and tipped the beam at 185 pounds. He was strong and hard from two years work at swinging the sledge and handling heavy anchors and chains at Hall's Shipsmith Forge. The smiths and their helpers frequently spared during the noon recess and Buermeyer took to the sport from the start. Under the tutelage of Sam Freeman, a colored middleweight of rare skill, Buermeyer progressed rapidly.

OTTIGNON'S FAVORITE

"The 'Old Man,' as we called Ottignon, was 6 feet tall and scaled more than 200 pounds. He was a terrific counter hitter, knew the fighting business thoroughly and was well posted on prize ring tricks. The professor took quite a liking to me and made me his favorite pupil. He gave me enough confidence in myself to meet almost any one.

"My first experience with a pugilist was with Fitz of Providence, who shortly before had won the middleweight championship by beating Tim O'Neil boxing at Woods Gymnasium. Fitz had a go with Jim Reynolds and was said to have had the best of the encounter. Fitz was anxious to know if Reynolds was the best at Ottignon's. He was told Ottignon had one other likely youngster and that if Fitz liked he might sample him. A date was arranged and we had it out. He went away quite satisfied that I had beaten him.

"In May, 1861, I enlisted for the war and was absent for three years. While in the army I did a little boxing in my own regiment and occasionally took on chaps from other outfits. I had a bare knuckle fight with a burly butcher from the Pennsylvania Brigade and made him squeal like a stuck pig in one round. Wounded a Spottsylvania I was invalided home and had to abstain from my favorite sport for some time Finally I became O. K. again and showed up at Prof. Ottignon's I attempted some liberties with the 'Old Man,' much to my regret. A broken rib was the result. The 'counter hit' of the old man took much conceit out of me.

"In Madison Square Garden, in 1878, I won the heavyweight championship of the United States in one round after a couple of minutes' fighting. It was the first knockout ever seen at the Garden. Fistic fans know how many were registered there since then. I won the heavyweight championship again in 1878 by

(Continued on Page 2)

American Co. Shooting

The March monthly competition of the American Company, S.V.C., was held at the Rifle Range yesterday afternoon. The entire classification course was fired, with the following results:

Name	Score	Allowance	Total
*Private Sauer ..	140	0	140
*Private Rogers ..	99	35	134
*Corp. Twogood ..	123	9	132
Sergt. Hanson ...	130	0	130
Sergt. Boynton ..	113	0	122
Private Tinkham .	112	9	121
Corp. Adamson ..	119	0	119
Private Clarke ..	83	35	118
Corp. McCloskey ..	91	26	117
Sergt. Simon	107	9	116
Sergt. Wilner	106	9	115
Sergt. Davis	114	0	114
Private Patterson.	79	35	114
Private Richardson	103	9	112
Private Roberts ..	103	9	112
Corp. Goldsmith ..	93	17	110
Private Tennison .	71	35	106
Sergt. Bradley ...	96	9	105
Private Calder ...	88	17	105
Private Chatom ..	102	0	102
Private Green	89	9	98
Private Noah	61	35	96
Bugler Simon	85	9	94
Private Canada, L. G.	76	17	93
Bugler Alexander.	76	17	93
Private Neal	75	9	84
Private Mohler ...	53	9	62
Private Jackson ..	22	35	57

Winners of spoons.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEAM WINS HARRIERS RUN

The cross country team from the Shanghai Public School, scoring with four of the first seven men home, won the Harriers Club schoolboy event yesterday afternoon. The American School team finished second. The run was over a three-mile-and-a-half paper trail laid by Messrs. F. S. Bridges and C. Clough.

G. Rose of the St. Xavier's School was the first man in and won the gold medal. His time for the three miles and a half was 21 minutes and 52 seconds. Milligan of the Shanghai Public School was second and W. Hudson of the American School, third. The second and third men were given silver and bronze medals, respectively. Milligan's time was 22 minutes and 50 seconds and Hudson covered the course in 22 minutes and 55 seconds.

Mr. E. W. Hawley presented the medals to the schoolboys.

The officials were: Judges—C. D. Glauque and E. S. Dreher; Starter and Timer—J. A. S. Alves; Referee—F. S. Bridges, and E. C. Hawley, P. S. Hyndman and Smeeden, clerks of course.

PARSEES BILLIARD TOURNEY

The finals of the Parsee Club Billiard handicap tournament, was played yesterday between Mr. H. Umrigar and Mr. Nadoor D. Karanjia, the well known crack Chowpatt Champion of India, and resulted in the win for the former by a score of 500-479. Not a break of 50 was registered.

GRIFFINS' RACE TO LADY OWNER

Mrs. Alice Heriofsen's Pony Takes Lingfield Park Cup At Extra Meeting

WINNER BY INCHES

Hill Brings Hawfinch Home To A Great Win In Event; Small Crowd Attends

A comparatively small crowd that dwindled measurably toward the close of the afternoon was out yesterday at the first extra meeting of the Shanghai Race Club at which a card of nine events, one a steeplechase, was given. The grey March skies, relieved only for a fleeting space by a glimpse of sunshine, may have had something to do with the thinning of the crowd before the main event was run as the last race, The Sandown Park Stakes, but those who did remain were rewarded by some more than ordinarily good racing, despite a heavy track.

For the first time yesterday the feminine element that lately has become a factor in the affairs of the Shanghai Race Club made itself manifest, for in the seventh race, the event that seemed in the minds of many the best race of all, came to an exciting hair-breadth finish with the colors of a lady owner to the fore.

This was The Lingfield Park Cup, at a mile and a quarter for ponies that started as griffins after July 1 last year, and it was marked by a finish that brought all spectators to tiptoe and left the result in doubt until official announcement came from the judges.

NARROW CONTEST

It was after a close-packed field had swept into the stretch that the contest narrowed and quickened and then, so far as the crowd was able to see, Mrs. Alice Heriofson's Hawfinch, with Mr. William Hill up, and Mr. Sliex' Scosapiana, with Mr. Wuilleumier riding, flashed into the finish with apparently not a handbreath separating them. Mrs. Heriofson's pony won—by a matter of inches—and to her belongs the distinction of being the first lady victor in a club race.

The finish of the main event, the ninth race was also a matter of but a half a length. In this Mr. Robson's Niblick and Messrs. Toog and Gubbay's Sir Lamerock fought it out in the stretch and Niblick won.

Dolly Dalgarno won the Phoenix Park Steeplechase, the first race of the day, on Old Bill, beating Springfield on Medina-Sidonia by many lengths. La Vesle, with Mr. Harper up, was third.

The summary:

1.—The Phoenix Park Steeplechase.—Winner, Tls. 330; second, Tls. 300; third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies, weight, 157 lbs. Winners of steeplechases, 2 lbs. extra for every steeplechase won. Winner of the I.R.C. steeplechase cup, 1920, 5 lbs. extra in addition. Non-winners of steeplechases since July 1, 1919—whether they have started in a previous steeplechase or not—allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won two steeplechases in Hongkong or China, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Over Loong-fei Water Jump—Once round and in.

	lbs.
Mr. Campox's Old Bill (Mr. Dalgarno)	158—1
" H. Heriofson's Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Springfield)	159—2
Messrs. Brand Bros.'s La Vesle (Mr. Harper)	154—3

Also ran: Ricefield (Mr. Sweeting), The Earl (Mr. Elliot), Revenge (Mr. Prinsep), Coriander (Mr. Bremner) and Blackford (Mr. Hayes).

Won by many lengths; three lengths.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $20.40; for place, $9.20; $6.50 and $22.10.

Cash sweeps—first, 343; second, 10; third, 309. Unplaced—123, 385, 402, 154 and 151.

2.—Croxton Park Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300; second, Tls. 150; third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies that have started previous to this meeting. Griffins of 1920—Winners 2 lbs. extra for every race won. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced ponies allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not cumulative. All other ponies—winners since January 1, 1919, 4 lbs. extra for every race won. Unplaced starters since July 1, 1919, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. (Jockey

GRIFFINS' RACE TO LADY OWNER

(Continued from Page 1)

Allowance).— Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Messrs. J. Gubbay and N. W. Hickling's Rupeee Bill (Mr. Hill) .....160—1
Messrs. McBain Bros.'s Lahana (Mr. Vida) ....157—2
Messrs. W. A. W. and Gussie's Rushton (Mr. Springfield) .....162—3
Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. McBain), Inniskilling (Mr. Knoll), Silly Thing (Mr. Bremner), Inveravon, late Golden Melody (Mr. Cameron), Climax (Mr. Morriss), Thermometer (Mr. A. M. Cannan) and Red Coat (Mr. Dalgliesh).
Won by three lengths; short head. Time—1:36 4-5.
Pari-mutuel—for win, $12.10; for place, $6.40; $8.00 and $12.10.
Cash sweeps—first, 419; second, 467; third, 447. Unplaced, 351, 442, 151, 55, 45, 169 and 324.

6.—The Gosforth Park Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 400; second, Tls. 200; third, Tls. 100. A handicap for all China ponies that have started at least twice since July 1, 1919. Lowest weight, not less than 140 lbs. Handicap weights published on morning of March 18, 1920, at the latest. Extrance, Tls. 10.—One mile and three furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Robson's Seabird (Mr. Brand) .....154—1
" Blix's The Hornbill (Mr. Crokam) .....144—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Bulbul (Mr. Hill) .....150—3
Also ran: Black Fox (Mr. Dalcarno), Night Hawk (Mr. Knoll) and Triumphant Star (Mr. Canan).
Won by many lengths; three lengths. Time 3:07 2-5.
Pari-mutuel—for win, $9.80; for place, $5.40; $6.50 and $5.50.
Cash sweeps—first, 17; second, 141; third, 185. Unplaced—363, 446 and 492.

7.—The Haydock Park Plate.—Winner, Tls. 300; second, Tls. 150; third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies. Winners of races of 5 furlongs and under since July 1, 1919, 4 lbs. extra for every such win. Unplaced starters since July 1, 1919, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. (Jockey Allowance).—Half a mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Wilson (Mr. Knoll) ..152—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Hawk (Mr. Hill) .....155—2
Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. Brand) .....158—3
Also ran: Cranby (Mr. Dalcarno), Victoria (Mr. Grayrigge), Old Joe (Mr. De Zutter), Father Confessor (Mr. Bauld), The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Hayes) The Camel (Mr. Springfield), Deserttand (Mr. Bremner), Golden Feather (Mr. Vida) and Aida, late Sixshoote (Mr. Crokam).
Won by one length; half length. Time—1:00 4-5.
Par-mutuel—for win, $18.10; for place $7.90; $6.70 and $12.40.
Cash sweeps—first, 509; second, 210; third, 242. Unplaced—185, 176, 624, 27, 404, 433, 519 and 238.

8.—The Hurst Park Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300; second, Tls. 150; third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies that have not won more than three races since July 1, 1919, to be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than three races since January 1, 1919. Ponies—winners of three races, 7 lbs. extra: of two races, 5 lbs. extra: of one race only, no penalty. Non-winners, starters since July 1, 1919. Allowed 5 lbs. unplaced starters allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not cumulative. Jockeys—winners of 3 races 7 lbs. extra; of 2 races 5 lbs. extra; of one race only, no penalty. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. Eastwood and Harper's Ralph de Palma (Mr. Harper) .....158—1
Mr. Bonar's Salaro (Mr. Sweeting) .....155—2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Lezek (Mr. Hayes) .152—3
Also ran: Possum (Mr. Mcain), Soft Thing (Mr. Graygge), Majuba (Mr. Hine), Wild Light (Mr. Elliot) Sir Lamerock (Mr. Toeg) and Algernon (Mr. Grinsop).
Won by one length; short head. Time—2.36 2-5.
Pari-mutuel—for win, $31.90; for place, $9.20; $9.10 and $7.20.
Cash sweeps—first, 707, second, 218; third, 616. Unplaced—371, 243, 63, 266, 702 and 303.

9.—The Kempton Park Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300; second, Tls. 150; third, Tls. 75. For China ponies that have been through at least two paper hunts during the season 1919-1920 and that have not won more than three flat races since July 1, 1919. Winners of three races, 10 lbs. extra: of two races, 5 lbs. extra: of one race only, no penalty. Non-winners, starters since July 1, 1919, allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced starters since July 1, 1919, allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not cumulative. Entrance, Tls. 5. (Jockey Allowance).—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Fash's Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Hill) .....153—1
Mr. C. Knight's Sidelight (Mr. Bauld) .....150—2
Mr. J. H. Liddell's Dunera, (Mr. Bremner) .....167—3
Also ran: Fairylight (Mr. Croham), Battle Axe (Mr. Brand), September Morn (Mr. Dalgliesh), Rouble (Mr. Sleap), Wild Cat (Mr. Springfield) Torsk (Mr. Braad-Sorensen).
Won by two lengths; one length.
Time—2:49.
Pari-mutuel—For win $22.80; for place, $12.90, $62.90, $30.10.
Cash sweeps—First, 214; second, 356; third, 380. Unplaced, 283, 579, 178, 315, 398 and 386.

7.—The Lingfield Park Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300; second, Tls. 150; third, Tls. 75. for China ponies that have started as griffins after July 1, 1919. Winners, 5 lbs. extra for every race won. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of the Shanghai autumn race meeting, 1919—Winners, 2 lbs. extra for every sub.-griffin race won. Winners of races other than sub-griffin races, 3 lbs. extra for every such race won, in addition to the foregoing penalty. Non-winners allowed 3 lbs. Unplaced ponies allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not cumulative. Entrance, Tls. 5. (Jockey Allowance)—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mrs. Alice Herlofson's The Hawfinch (Mr. Hill) .158—1
Mr. Silex' Scesaplana (Mr. Wuilleumier) .....156—2
Mr. N. K. Sparke's Saey Tai (Mr. Sweeting) ..146—3
Also ran: Prairiewind (Mr. Hulthen), Goodenough (Mr. Hind), Vulcanite (Mr. Dalgarno) and Pilgrim (Mr. Bremner).
Won by a nose, two lengths. Time—2:48 1-5.
Pari mutuel—For win, $22, for place, $7.40, $6.70 and $14.90.
Cash sweeps—First, 437; second, 320; third, 685. Unplaced 145, 312, 290 and 448.

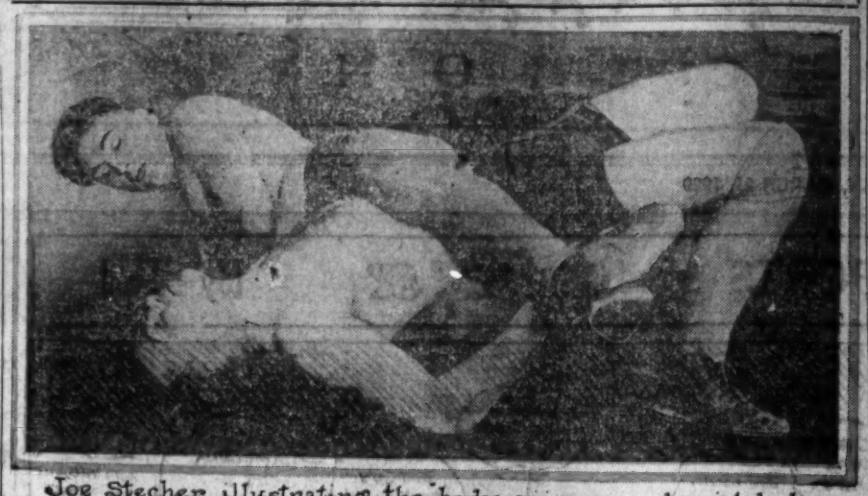
8.—The Alexandra Park Selling Race.—Winner, Tls. 300; second, Tls. 150; third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies. Winner to be sold for $500. If entered to be sold for $300, allowed 5 lbs.: for $200, allowed 10 lbs. Griffins of 1920 receive a special allowance of 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. (Jockey Allowance).—Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Charing Cross (Mr. Knoll) .....148—1
Mr. Stubbs' The Kangani (Mr. Hayes) .....143—2
Mr. J. L. de Zutter's Unionist (Mr. Crokam) .....155—3
Also ran: Michigan (Mr. Sweeting), Cranby (Mr. Dalgarno), Gulfsand (Mr. Vida), The Home Bird (Mr. Brand), Solaro (Mr. Bremner), Persianlight (Mr. Hill), Spaghetti (Mr. Grayrigge), Thermometer (Mr. A. M. Cannan), Triumphant Star (Mr. Springfield) and Riversand (Mr. Braad-Sorenson).
Won by half length; two lengths.
Time—1:53 2-5.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $59.90; for place, $17.20, $12.10 and $18.70.
Cash sweeps—First, 356; second, 372; third, 215. Unplaced 345, 210, 580, 611, 259, 21 526, 262, 606 and 483.

9.—The Sandown Park Stakes.—

lbs.
Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. Brand) .....158—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Sir Lamerock (Mr. Knoll) .....155—2
Mr. Fitz Gerald's Whitehaven (Mr. Hill) ....162—3
Also ran: Black Fox (Mr. Dalxarno), Inniskilling (Mr. Bremner), Rushton (Mr. Chetham), Inveravon (Mr. Cameron), Old Joe (Mr. Crokam), The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Hayes), The Camel (Mr. Sweeting), Deserttland (Mr. Springfield) and Golden Feather (Mr. Vida).
Won by half length; two lengths.
Time—1:18 2-5.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $18.20; for place, $8.30, $11.90 and $10.50.
Cash sweep—First, 81; second, 679; third, 334. Unplaced 29, 313, 139, 75, 47, 30, 45, 396 and 629.

New Wrestling Champion Ranks With The Best



Joe Stecher illustrating the body scissors and wrist lock
INTERNATIONAL

Joe Stecher, of Nebraska, champion wrestler of the world. Not only did Joe win this high honor by defeating Earl Caddock in a sensational match at Madison square Garden, New York, but he also won an unusual tribute from George Bothner, one of the greatest exponents of wrestling in the world. Bothner, who refereed the Stecher-Caddock bout, declared that only once before in his long career in the mat game had he met a wrestler whom he cares to class with Stecher. That man was Yussiff Mahmout, the original "Terrible Turk," who was drowned several years ago in a shipwreck. It took the Nebraska farm boy just two hours and five minutes to down the "man of a thousand holds." Stecher's terrible body scissors and wrist lock caused the downfall of Caddock. This photograph shows Stecher putting his famous hold in operation. His powerful legs are entwined about the torso of his opponent, the pressure applied, and with his free hands he slowly forces his opponent's shoulders to the mat. This picture was made while Stecher was training for the Caddock match.

Club Team Wins Title In League

(Continued from Page 1)

the match which made the score level was scored by Drake.

It seems that a youngster standing behind the Recs goal sounded a whistle which brought about a momentary stopping of the game and Drake, who was unmarked, scored by a swift drive which was difficult to save.

The Recs claimed that Drake was offside at the time he shot at the goal but the Referee pointed to the center of the field. With 10 minutes more to run the Recs again made determined efforts to increase their score but they had allowed good opportunites to be wasted and the Club saw to it that these opportunities were not again placed in their way.

Forshaw again fell back and the Recs forwards had little chance in front of the Club's goal. Brown was laid out 5 minutes before the end of game but returned to the field a minute later. The game ended as stated above. For the Recs the defense gave a better display then the forwards. Sofoulis and Wilson were the pick of the forwards, Clarke seemed to be off color but otherwise did his best. For the Club Forshaw worked hard at back while Robertson and Brown spoiled several fine efforts by the Recs forwards. In the forward line Archer did a lot of good work in combination with Drake who was seen to be playing a better game then during the past few weeks. Mr. Gabbutt refereed.

FOOTBALL CLUB UNVEILS TABLET TO HONORED DEAD

After the match between the Club and Recs elevens, Secretary Craigie Ross called a good number of guests and members of the Club to order for the occasion of the unveiling of the Club's War Memorial and in the following brief words welcomed Mr. E. C. Pearce, the Club's Vice-President:

"It has fallen my alloted pleasure as honorary secretary of the Shanghai Football Club to welcome here this afternoon Mr. E. C. Pearce, who has kindly consented to unveil the Club's War Memorial.

"Unfortunately Sir Everard Fraser, who had consented to perform the unveiling ceremony, is indisposed through an attack of influenza and Mr. Pearce has kindly consented at the eleventh hour to act in his place, which the committee and members deeply appreciate."

Mr. Pearce then addressed the company present as follows:

"In the regrettable absence of the British Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser, your President, due to sickness, it has fallen to my lot as your Vice-President to unveil a tablet to the memory of 16 gallant gentlemen members of your Club who sallied forth on the great adventure and who made the supreme sacrifice for their King and Country. Sixty-four members of this Club went forth into the field of honor, and to these as well as those whose memory we commemorate today, all honor and glory are due.

"With our great Allies, the French and Italians, they fought side by side; the French when hard put cried with one accord "ils ne passeront pas" and they did not pass. The British, when fighting at Ypres in the defense of the Channel ports, cried "We are going to stick to it," and stick it they did, both nations thereby saving Europe.

"This tablet will remain as an everlasting memorial to these brave men, and will serve as a future indication of the very high spirit, principles of right and lofty patriotism inculcated on the field of sport proving to future generations the willingness on their part to sacrifice their lives for that which is right. To these honorable gentlemen, we bow our heads in despest admiration.

"From every corner of the world where the British name is honored, our young men went forth to fight the fight. Shanghai was not beckward; and from this Club alone no less than 64 members went to do their bit.

"To the 16 members who made the supreme sacrifice we place their names in lasting memory among those "whose name liveth for evermore."

Their names are inscribed as follows:—

Name.	Regiment.	Where killed.	Date.
G. A. Benn.	10th Royal Fusiliers.	In action, France.	15/7/16.
E. J. Brown.	Royal Flying Corps.	In action	17/8/17.
C. J. V. Bussy.	10th South Staffords.	In action, France.	4/1/16.
A. A. Drew.	Carneronian Highlanders.	In action, France.	23/3/15.
A. N. Duffy.	10th North Staffords.	In action, France.	17/11/16.
C. E. Dunstan.	Royal Field Arty.	In action, France.	9/11/18.
E. J. Hayward.	2nd Royal Fusiliers.	In action, Dardanelles.	
S. Henman.	Royal Engineers.	In action, France	10/8/15.
E. C. Hope.		Drowned at sea through subs.	
L. E. P. Jones.	11th York. Regiment.	In action, France.	3/7/15.
P. Lambe.	9th East Kents.	In action, France.	7/11/15.
C. B. Miller.	Royal Flying Corps.	In action	May 1917
H. E. Molloy.	Oxf. & Bucks. Reg.	In action, France.	28/8/17.
J. C. Porter.	Heavy Machine Guns.	In action, France.	14/6/17.
C. H. L. Symons.	5th Royal Fusiliers.	In action, France.	
E. C. Symons.	98th Machine Guns.	Died of wounds in France.	1/9/16.

The tablet erected is a fine piece of workmanship in mahagony with the Club's name and the dates 1914/18 raised. The names inscribed are "v" cut, gilded, and at the bottom the words "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." have been also cut in and gilded.

POLICE BEAT CUSTOMS

An upset in the second division caused through pressure of business was the Customs defeat by the Police by a score of 4-1. The game which was played on the Police ground brought forth at times patches of good play on the part of the Police but they were not really challenged.

DRAW IN SECOND LEAGUE

The Rangers drew with the Recs second eleven yesterday on the Widow's Monument ground, the score was 1-1. This is the first time the Recs have not won in a second division game but they can console themselves with the fact that they did not lose although at times they came near to it.

Nash opened the score by notching the Rangers first point after the game had gone for nearly 25 minutes. At lemon time there was no change in the score and the Recs had to face the second half with the fact that they would have to go all out to win. Go out they did but so did the Rangers and nearly towards the end of the match the Recs got the equaliser through Canda. For the remaining ten minutes of the game both teams played fast and hard football to gain the lead but the final whistle went with the teams tied.

JAPAN CHAMPIONS GOING TO ANTWERP

Kanakuri, holder of many marathon records in Japan, will go to the International Olympic Games to be held at Antwerp in August with other Japanese champions and after the games will go to England where he will run from London to Edinburgh, a distance of 460 miles.

NANYANG LOSES TO ST. JOHN'S

St. John's beat Nanyang at basketball Tuesday afternoon at St. John's before a big crowd, 27-11. Fast game and lots of excitement. Glauque referee. The victory gives St. John's a good chance for the Shanghai Basketball League championship and a leg on the intercollegiate championship.

Lineups: Nanyang: Zung, rf, Nyi lf, Doo c, Sung rg, Liang rg, Lien lg sub.

St. John's: Nan rg, Daung lg, Yang c, Young rg, Lo lg.

SOOCHOW TEAM LOSES

Yesterday afternoon the Soochow University Quintet met defeat in basketball in Haskell Gymnasium of Shanghai College by a score of 46-10. The basketballers of Shanghai College were in good trim and won a comparatively easy victory. The visiting team has been playing on a dirt court and hence were a bit handicapped to play on a floor though they very quickly adjusted themselves. For the winners Fan and Feng starred; for the losing team Gee and Shen did the best work.

S'hai College		S'chow U'versity
Feng	c	Wong, Zah
Fan	lf	Wu
Peng	rf	Shen
Hwang	rg	Gee
Su	lg	Liong

Goals from floor for Shanghai College: Fan 9, Feng 7, Peng 3.

Goals from fouls for Shanghai College: Peng 8.

Goals from floor for Soochow University: Shen 2, Wong 1, Liang 1.

Goals from fouls for Soochow University: Shen 1, Wong 1.

The game is the second game that Shanghai College has played in the Intercollegiate Basketball series this term. The first game was played against Nanyang a week ago. Shanghai has won both matches.

Sport and Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

great evening and the club will give some more.

* * *

DOC. DOWNS UP FRONT

Doctor Downs is the new chairman of the Baseball Club. The report does not say whether he will be pitcher or play first base, it simply announces that he will take a chair. It is just possible if he does a little batting that he will be told to take a ricsha. There is evidently a big season ahead for baseball fans.

* * *

THE DOPE ON GILLIGAN

I tripped up last week about the Gilligan brothers of Dulwich College when I gave all the credit for their cricket tuition to the little Guvor Bobby Abel. Bobby had been gathered to his forefathers before the youngest Gilligan started to play the game. Alec Hearne, the great Kent professional, succeeded him and it is to Alec that most of the credit of the Gilligan's prowess at cricket must be given. Ambrose, the Recs googlie bowler, was on the College second eleven with one of the brothers and he has put me right upon the matter. Many thanks ye olde Alleynian.

* * *

DEPARTED HEROES

Heroes in sport and stage have left our shores during the past week. Mr. George Wingrove has gone into retirement with the best wishes of his many friends both on and off the stage. Captain Barrett has gone on furlough and we will probably hear of him knocking up centuries for his county Hampshire, and David Campbell, the S.F.C. half back, is also seeking a rest in England.

* * *

JOHNNIE ON THE COMMITTEE

Johnnie Robertson, at one time the bright particular star of the Police soccer team and now prominent with the Club, has been given a seat upon the committee. He is particularly popular with all sportsmen and his election will be as welcome as it is bound to be useful.

Jackson Greatest Fighter Of All

(Continued from Page 1)

default, as no other competitor cared to face me.

"John L. Sullivan and myself never met with the gloves. I had watched him work in all the fights he had in New York and expected some day we might come together, so kept myself in good shape. It seemed to me I was the better boxer. I knew I was the stronger man. As I had some experience at fast three minute fighting and felt that if John L. went at me as he did at others it was no 'sure thing' he could make me quit. 'Barring color.' John L. was always ready and willing to fight any one.

"I never saw him in real fighting condition, and have always thought that if Professor Miller of Australia had been here in Sullivan's time Sullivan could not have beaten him for Miller was a wonderfully tough, strong man, capable of enduring severe punishment and a good boxer, keeping himself always in good condition for his professional business.

"Peter Jackson was the best of them all with the gloves or bare knuckles, and my opinion is that he could, when in his prime, beat John L. either under London Prize Ring or Queensberry rules.

"John L. Sullivan appeared at a time when there was no first class man at the game. He seemed to be about the only pugilist who understood the Queensberry rules. He certainly did beat Paddy Ryan, prize ring rules. Slade the Maori and Laflin and a few others of that ilk Queensberry rules.

"I offered to take a try at any or all of them, including Sullivan At the time the Sullivan management was advertising they would give any man $100 that could stay three rounds with Sullivan there were several husky laborers, longshoremen and truck drivers who believed it would be easy money for them. I was a trial horse for three of them, and demonstrated to their entire satisfaction that one round of three minutes' duration was about all they wanted.

The eyes of the Grand Old Man of Boxing, grow brighter as he dwells on his active ring days. Yet at 81, Harry Buermeyer is a wonderfully stalwart and healthy specimen. He offers a splendid instance of what clean, wholesome sport will do for a man and is an inspiring example for the younger generation.

WALES BEATS ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 15.—Wales defeated England in an international association football match at Highbury yesterday by two goals to one.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for LADIES
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These Kinds of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as thinking the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN'S Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

When Greek meets Greek Jack Curley grabs the promoter's end. Jack lets the lads, who Lord Byron sung about, wrassle 'emselves bow-legged and then hooks the scientific end of the purse for himself. He parks the brains that steer the tournament. The wrasslers are merely the muscles.

Which cranks up the old argument about the ratio of brains to sport. How much brains are there in athletics, if any? Are they required, and if not, why so? Do you need a noodle to play with loaded checkers? Stack two guys in the ring of equal weight, physique, and slapping power. One has a double A noodle, which is the narrowest size in shoes or hats. The other bird packs an average skull with the ability to think without the aid of a Weejee board, which is some accomplishment these days. They flatten each other three times.

The guy with the noodle stays down until the cuckoo chirps nine while the other guy pops up after each tumble without giving the fog a chance to lift. He is ironed out the fourth time and stays there because he didn't take his nine seconds nourishment the first three times. The wise guy mightn't always bring home the bacon. Sometimes he eats it on the way home.

Allowing that a turtle with a reinforced shell is better off than a smart porcupine with rubber quills, still the old noodle is the stuff that keeps the adding machine up instead of subtracting. Tommy Ryan and Kid McCoy used to think many a guy out of a fight. Remember when the Kid buzzed Gus Placcko that a dizzy blonde wanted him to look around? Gus doesn't.

It's a question just how many brains you can use without overstepping the deadline. But it's generally conceded that you must protect yourself at all times in any branch of sport, athletics or gambling. Grabbing a sleeper is one of the little niceties of that nimble game of dotted parcheesi that has both supporters and antagonists. Still, a sleeper is a sleeper, and if a guy doesn't know he has won, why ring four fire alarms? Gambling should be accomplished without having to set the Big Ben for eight o'clock in the morning.

Is a Yank skipper cheating when he blankets the Shamrock Fourth, Eighth or Fifteenth and cuts off his wind? Tommy Lipton has piped his boats being surrounded plenty, but he never squawked. Part of the game.

When a three-cushion billiard shark shoots George Moore he always angles to leave George's cue ball in the middle of the table. George is short and plump. Any time his pill is in the center of the table he has to shoot with a bridge. His game shrinks up 20 percent. Is the other guy embezzling him or is it the old problem of science over brute strength?

The sprinters burn 'emselves up at the barrier, while the wise cuckoos don't oil up the hinges until the homestretch. It's the old noodlepiece that kept the old-timers like Wagner and Lajoie in the game. After Cy Young's arm had folded up he used to think the ball over the plate.

Judge a pump by the water, not by the color it's painted. Don't always look for the wise crackers in the big works. Most of 'em come up from the sticks. This great and glorious one-time oasis has had nearly 30 presidents. Maybe more, if you count President-for-a-day Hughes. And not one of 'em was born in a big city. All popped out of the alfalfa.

In Olden Times they chased a Goose to get a Pen
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SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
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Shanghai

"COMMANDER"
Super-Size Virginia Cigarettes

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Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
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W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

Comic Picture Section

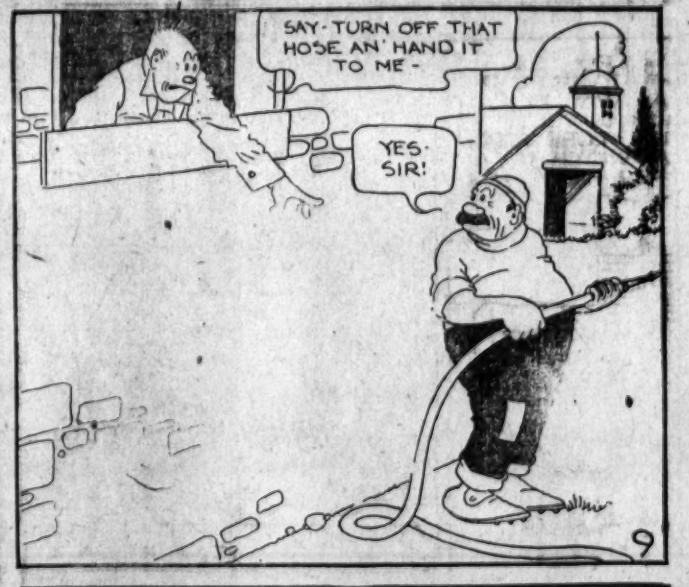
Sunday, March 21st, 1920

Bringing Up Father

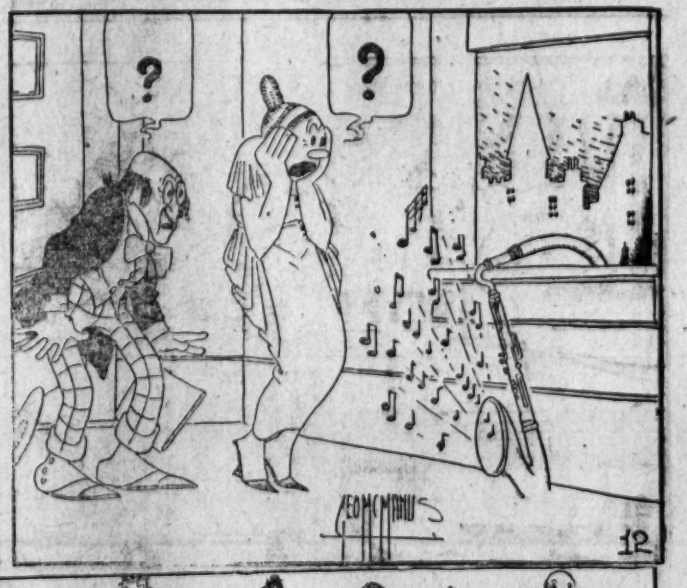
MY HUSBAND WISHES TO BUY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND GET A TEACHER·
THAT'S A FINE SAXOPHONE · I-KIN GIVE YOU LESSONS TOO·
I'LL TAKE THAT BOY
2

PROFESSOR·AFTER THINKIN IT OVER I GUESS I'LL USE THIS FOR A PIPE · YOU JUST KEEP ON PLAYIN -
DON'T INTERRUPT · I'M IN THE MIDDLE OF A "CADENZA"!
4

NOW YOU SIT THERE AND PRACTICE · I'M GOING TO TELEPHONE FOR ANOTHER TEACHER · DON'T STOP PRACTICING FOR ONE SECOND DO YOU HEAR ME?
8



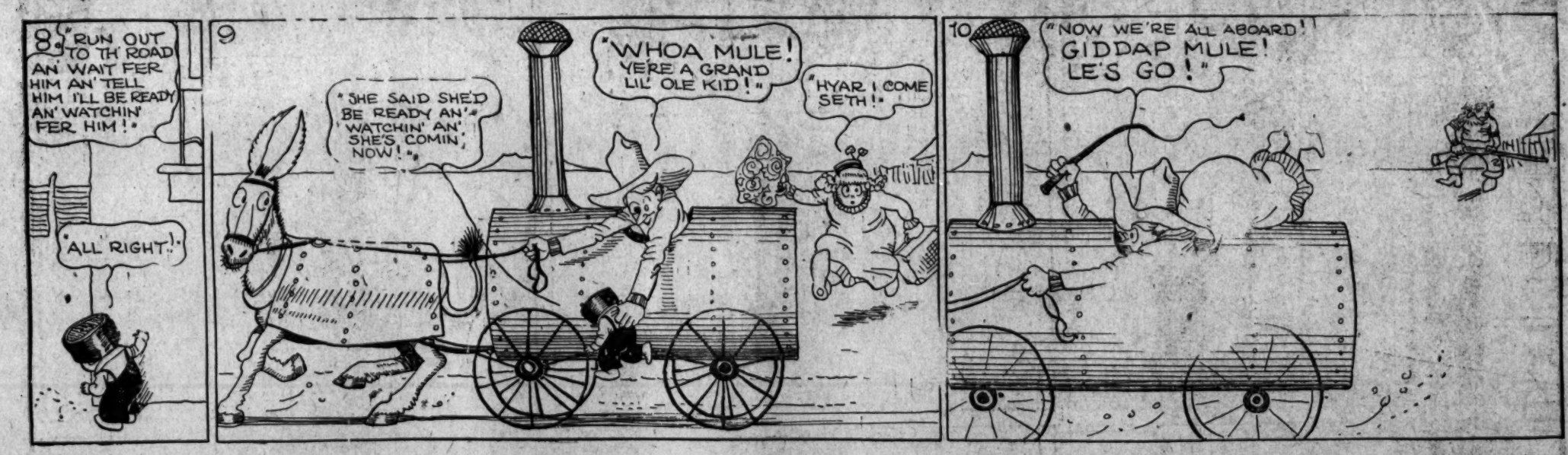
IS THAT YOUR HUSBAND I HEAR PLAYIN' · IF IT IS HE CERTAINLY NEEDS MORE THAN ONE TEACHER-
THAT'S HIM YOU HEAR · HE JUST STARTED IN TODAY
11

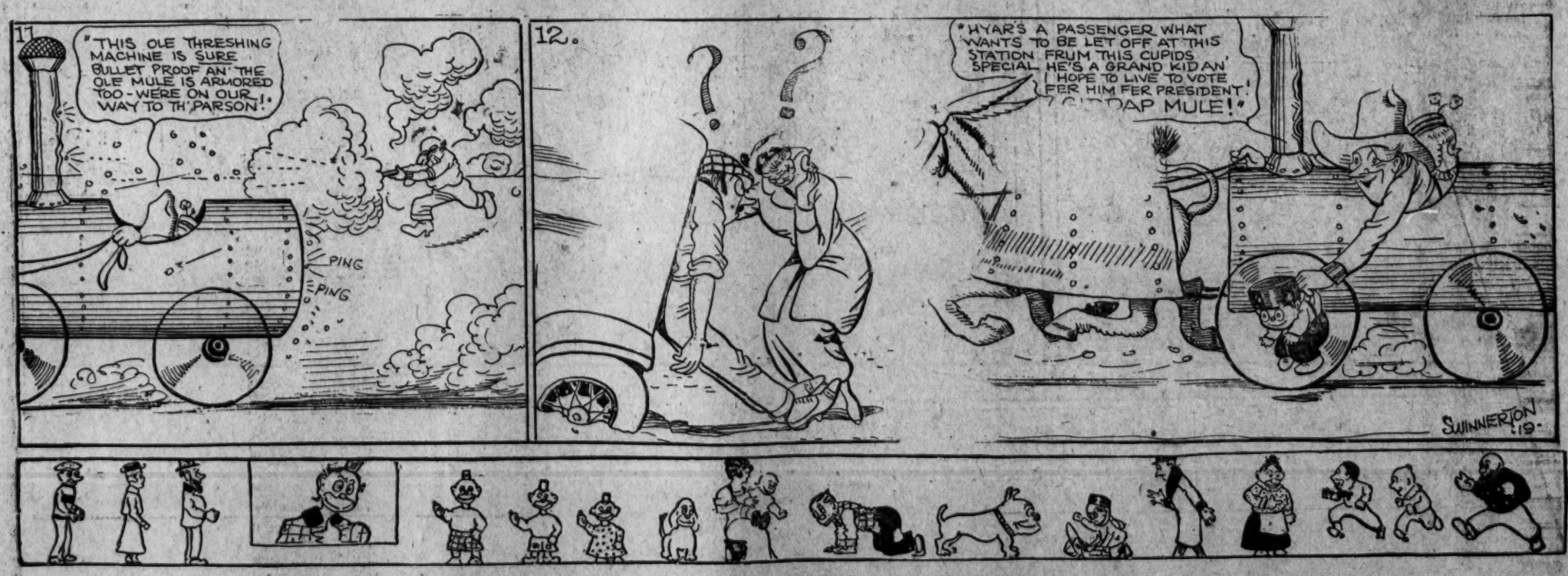


Little Jimmy

1.
"JIMMY, RUN OVER TO THAT RANCH HOUSE AND ASK THEM TO BRING OVER A TEAM TO HELP US OUT. HURRY! WE'VE GOT A LONG JOB HERE!"
2.
3.
"SETH SNIFFENS, I'VE WARNED YUH OFFEN THIS RANCH AN' AWAY FRUM MY DARTER FER TH' LAST TIME! EF I KETCH YUH AROUN' HERE AGIN, I'LL FILL YUH SO FULL O' HOLES YOU'LL BE KINDA LIKE AN OPEN WINDOW. SO NOW GIT!"

4.
"HI, SON, COME WITH ME I GOT A FAVOR T'ASK OF YUH."
5.
"NOW DON'T FERGIT WHAT I DONE TOLD YUH AN' THAT'S HER WINDOW RIGHT ON THAT CORNER OF THE HOUSE!"
6.
7.
"PSST! YER BEAU TOLD ME TO TELL YOU TO GET READY TO VAMOOSE TH' RANCH. THAT HE WAS COMIN' BACK THIS WAY PREPARED AN' MAKIN' SPEED!"


8.
"RUN OUT TO TH' ROAD AN' WAIT FER HIM AN' TELL HIM I'LL BE READY AN' WATCHIN' FER HIM!"
"ALL RIGHT!"
9
"SHE SAID SHE'D BE READY AN' WATCHIN' AN', SHE'S COMIN', NOW!"
"WHOA MULE! YERE A GRAND LIL' OLE KID!"
"HYAR I COME SETH!"
10
"NOW WE'RE ALL ABOARD! GIDDAP MULE! LE'S GO!"


11
"THIS OLE THRESHING MACHINE IS SURE BULLET PROOF AN' THE OLE MULE IS ARMORED TOO - WERE ON OUR WAY TO TH' PARSON!"
PING
PING
12.
"HYAR'S A PASSENGER WHAT WANTS TO BE LET OFF AT THIS STATION FRUM THIS CUPIDS SPECIAL. HE'S A GRAND KID AN' I HOPE TO LIVE TO VOTE FER HIM FER PRESIDENT!
DAP MULE!"
SWINNERTON '19.